

Temporal Authority and the Kingdom of God



BY DAVID MICHAEL CURTIS

Temporal Authority and the Kingdom of God



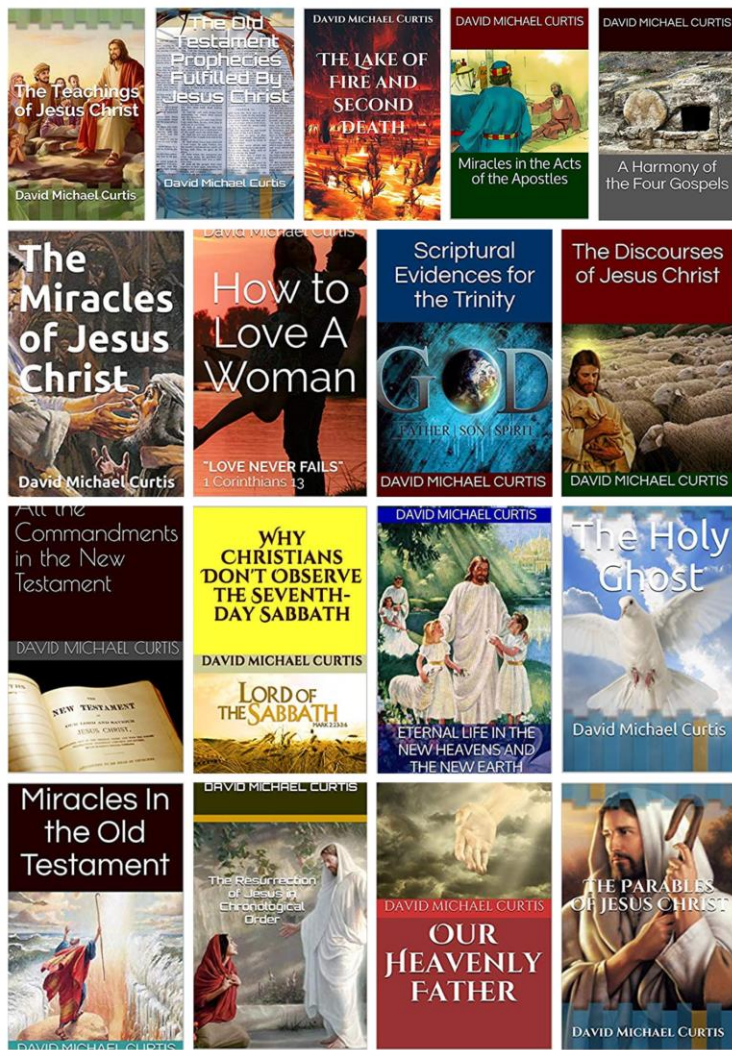
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About the Author,

David Michael Curtis (1974-Present)



I am a sinner saved by the grace of God. I have been baptized and I confess that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. I trust in Jesus Christ for the forgiveness of my sins, and the gift of eternal life. I was born in Roseburg, Oregon. I became a Christian at age 19 in 1993. Over the next 7 years, I wore out the bindings of 11 KJV Bibles. Using my own money, I conducted my first evangelistic crusade in 1999. I taught the Bible on the radio 5 days a week on K.O.R.E. Springfield OR (2000-2002). I sold KJV Bibles and children's character-

building books door to door in Washington, Oregon, California, Texas, Kansas, Georgia, Tennessee, and New York (1999-2007). I was a volunteer chaplain for a maximum-security prison in Northern California (2005-2007). I have owned/managed 75+ Christian websites since 2001. I was General Publication Manager for Harvestime Books (an international Christian publishing house), from 2008-2010. I have served the church as an elder, a new believers class teacher, and a vacation Bible school teacher.

The tallest trees in the world are the Redwoods in Northern California. The Redwoods share a single network of roots; this root system connects **all** the Redwoods trees together. Which means, the Redwoods forest is also the largest single living organism in the world.

Imagine that each doctrine of the Bible is a giant Redwood tree supported by 30-40 roots (Bible verses). Examine the neighboring doctrines that share a root system (Bible verses) with that doctrine. Understand that under its surface, all the doctrines are connected together by one massive root system within the Bible. My books *show how the various doctrines interconnect and share the same roots, and how they support and depend on each other.*

My books use the Bible as its own interpreter, providing all the verses on whichever doctrine being discussed, topically arranged, without commentary. Christ is the **only** Teacher you need. He promised that you will know the truth and the truth will set you free.

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Ancient Types of Government

There were many different types of government in ancient times, each with its own unique characteristics and structures. Here are some of the most common types of government in ancient times:

1. **Monarchy:** A system of government in which a single person, usually a king or queen, serves as the head of state ^{2,3}.
2. **Oligarchy:** A system of government in which a small group of people hold all the power ².
3. **Democracy:** A system of government in which power is held by the people, either directly or through elected representatives ¹².
4. **Tyranny:** A system of government in which a single person, known as a tyrant, has complete control over the government and the lives of the people ¹.
5. **Aristocracy:** A system of government in which the ruling class is made up of the nobility ¹.
6. **Theocracy:** A system of government in which religious leaders hold all the power ².

These are just a few examples of the many different types of government that existed in ancient times. Each type of government had its own strengths and weaknesses, and each could be effective in different situations. It is important to understand the different types of government in order to make informed decisions about how to structure society and allocate resources.

¹: [ThoughtCo] (<https://www.thoughtco.com/ancient-types-of-government-118635>)

²: [Wikipedia] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_forms_of_government)

³: [Britannica] (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/monarchy>)

Source:

(1) List of forms of government - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_forms_of_government.

(2) 7 Points to Know About Ancient Greek Government - ThoughtCo. <https://www.thoughtco.com/important-facts-about-ancient-greek-government-118550>.

(3) Ancient Greek Government - World History Encyclopedia. https://www.worldhistory.org/Greek_Government/.

(4) What were the Types of Government in Ancient Greece? - History18. <https://history18.com/what-were-the-types-of-government-in-ancient-greece/>.

Ancient Israel

Abraham, Isaac, & Jacob was a Patriarchal Society

The era of the three biblical patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, according to the narratives of Genesis 12–50, is known as the patriarchal age ¹. During this time, society was patriarchal, meaning that men held primary power and predominated in roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege, and control of property ². Women were considered second-class citizens and had limited rights and opportunities ². It is important to recognize the historical context of the patriarchal age and work towards creating a more just and equitable society for all people.

¹: [Wikipedia] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patriarchal_age)

²: [Wikipedia] (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patriarchy>)

Source:

(1) Patriarchal age - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patriarchal_age.

(2) The Patriarchal Age: Abraham, Isaac and Jacob - cojs.org. http://cojs.org/wp-content/uploads/Patriarchal_Age.pdf.

(3) Abraham - Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abraham>.

Exodus – Judges, Israel's Government was a Theocracy.

During the period of Exodus to Judges, Israel was a theocracy ¹. The Israelites were ruled by judges who were appointed by God to lead the people and enforce the law ². The judges were responsible for maintaining order and justice in the land and were often military leaders as well ². The judges were not kings, but rather temporary leaders who were chosen by God to deliver the Israelites from their enemies ². The judges were succeeded by the monarchy, which began with King Saul in 1020 BC ³. The monarchy lasted until 586 BC when the Babylonians destroyed the Temple in Jerusalem and exiled the Jews to Babylon ³. It is important to recognize the historical context of the Israelites and work towards creating a more just and equitable society for all people.

¹: [Wikipedia] (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theocracy>)

²: [Bible Study Tools] (<https://www.biblestudytools.com/dictionary/judge/>)

³: [World History Encyclopedia] (https://www.worldhistory.org/Jewish_Monarchy/)

Source:

(1) The Founding of Israel's Judicial System - TheTorah.com. <https://www.thetorah.com/article/the-founding-of-israels-judicial-system>.

(2) Who Were the Judges of Israel? - OverviewBible. <https://overviewbible.com/judges-of-israel/>.

(3) Judges: a cycle of sin and deliverance - OverviewBible. <https://overviewbible.com/judges/>.

(4) Hebrew Bible judges - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hebrew_Bible_judges.

King Saul – 586 B.C., Israel's Government was a Monarchy.

According to the Deuteronomistic history in the Hebrew Bible, a United Monarchy or United Kingdom of Israel existed under the reigns of Saul, Eshbaal, David, and Solomon, encompassing the territories of both the later kingdoms of Judah and Israel ². The United Monarchy lasted from about 1020 to 922 BCE ¹. During this time, Israel was a theocracy ¹. The Israelites were ruled by judges who were appointed by God to lead the people and enforce the law ³. The judges were responsible for maintaining order and justice in the land and were often military leaders as well ³. The judges were not kings, but rather temporary leaders who were chosen by God to deliver the Israelites from their enemies ³. The monarchy began with King Saul in 1020 BC and lasted until 586 BC when the Babylonians destroyed the Temple in Jerusalem and exiled the Jews to Babylon ¹. It is important to recognize the historical context of the Israelites and work towards creating a more just and equitable society for all people.

¹: [Britannica] (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Israel-Old-Testament-kingdom>)

²: [Wikipedia] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Israel_%28united_monarchy%29)

³: [Bible Study Tools] (<https://www.biblestudytools.com/dictionary/judge/>).

Source:

(1) Kingdom of Israel (united monarchy) - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Israel_%28united_monarchy%29.

(2) Israel (ancient kingdom) | Tribes, Kings, & History | Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Israel-Old-Testament-kingdom>.

(3) Biblical literature - Kings, Solomon, Reign | Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/biblical-literature/Kings-background-and-Solomons-reign>.

(4) en.wikipedia.org. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Israel_\(united_monarchy\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Israel_(united_monarchy)).

During Ancient Times in Israel

Freedom of Religion in Ancient Israel

Religious liberty, in its modern sense, was not conceptually available or politically feasible in the ancient world. And this situation was as true in Israel as elsewhere ¹. The parameters of religious liberty—and religious life in general—in biblical Israel are measured through covenant, the special relationship between God and Israel, forged first with Abraham and his family and later in Egyptian slavery and exiled wandering ¹. Because of her commitment to covenant, the range of religious liberty, of choice and alternative, is circumscribed for Israel and—when it has authority over non-Israelites—gentiles ¹. The covenant establishes a kind of bright-line test for Israel, both in its cult and its moral action. It binds the two parties together forever, unlike a contract, which has a terminal point ¹.

Source:

(1) Judaism and Religious Freedom The Biblical Period (until 70 CE). <https://berkleycenter.georgetown.edu/essays/judaism-and-religious-freedom-the-biblical-period-until-70-ce>.

(2) Judaism and Religious Freedom The Biblical Period (until 70 CE). <https://berkleycenter.georgetown.edu/essays/judaism-and-religious-freedom-the-biblical-period-until-70-ce>.

(3) Religious Freedom in Israel: Equal Rights in the Jewish State. <https://honestreporting.com/religious-freedom-in-israel/>.

(4) Ancient Israelite Religion - The BAS Library. <https://library.biblicalarchaeology.org/collections/ancient-israelite-religion/>.

(5) How Should We Study Ancient Israelite Religion?. <https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/archaeology-today/archaeologists-biblical-scholars-works/how-should-we-study-ancient-israelite-religion/>.

Religion in Ancient Israel

As early as the 10th century BCE, Israelite and Judean religion began to emerge within the broader West Semitic culture, otherwise known as Canaanite culture ¹. Between the 10th century and 7th centuries BCE, ancient Israelite and Judean religion was polytheistic ¹. The polytheism, though, was counterbalanced by devotion to one or two primary deities, a practice known as henotheism ¹. Within Judean and Israelite communities, primary devotion was oftentimes towards Yahweh ¹. Temple worship and sacrificial rituals like Yom Kippur, New Moon festivals, Pesach, and other festivals played a central role in religious practices ¹. Practices such as divination and prophecy were also common forms of religious devotion ¹. In terms of actions, ethical behavior played an important role in how ancient Israelite and Judeans expressed religious devotion ¹.

I hope this information helps!

Source:

(1) Ancient Israelite & Judean Religion - World History Encyclopedia. <https://www.worldhistory.org/article/1097/ancient-israelite-judean-religion/>.

(2) Ancient Israelite & Judean Religion - World History Encyclopedia. <https://www.worldhistory.org/article/1097/ancient-israelite-judean-religion/>.

(3) Yahwism - Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yahwism>.

(4) Israelite and Judean Religions (Chapter 6) - The Cambridge History of <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/cambridge-history-of-religions-in-the-ancient-world/israelite-and-judean-religions/2F2D491D1F54246BA5B130276A575D59>.

(5) Ancient Israel: Religion, Culture and History | TimeMaps. <https://timemaps.com/civilizations/ancient-israel/>.

The Priestly Class in Ancient Israel

In ancient Israel, the ****priestly class**** was the class of male individuals who were patrilineal descendants from Aaron, the elder brother of Moses, who served in the Tabernacle, Solomon's Temple and Second Temple until the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 CE ¹. The priests' temple role included animal sacrifice ¹. The priests are viewed as continuing in the Kohen families of rabbinical Judaism ¹. The earliest priest mentioned in the Bible was Melchizedek, a priest of the Most High and a contemporary of Abram ¹. The first priest mentioned of another god is Potipherah, priest of On, whose daughter Asenath married Joseph in Egypt ¹. The first mention of a priesthood occurs in Exodus 40:15, "And thou shalt anoint them, as thou didst anoint their father [Aaron], that they may minister unto me in the priest's office: for their anointing shall surely be an everlasting priesthood throughout their generations" ¹. Among these priests, a High Priest was anointed (first mentioned Leviticus 21:10), to serve in unique functions, such as entering the Holy of Holies once yearly on the Day of Atonement ¹.

Source: Conversation with Bing, 1/19/2024

(1) Priesthood (ancient Israel) - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Priesthood_%28ancient_Israel%29.

(2) Priesthood (ancient Israel) - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Priesthood_%28ancient_Israel%29.

(3) The Sacred Order: Exploring the 24 Divisions of Priests. <https://rethagroenewald.com/the-sacred-order-exploring-the-24-divisions-of-priests>.

(4) Priestly divisions - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Priestly_divisions.

(5) Priesthood: Jewish Priesthood | Encyclopedia.com. <https://www.encyclopedia.com/environment/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/priesthood-jewish-priesthood>.

Right to Bear Arm in Ancient Israel

The Bible does not specifically address the issue of gun control, since firearms, like we use today, were not manufactured in ancient times. However, accounts of warfare and the use of weaponry, such as swords, spears, bows, and arrows, darts and slings were well-documented in the pages of the Bible. According to ****Mike Wilsbach****, the manager of security at a church, in the Old Testament, "the Israelites were expected to have their own personal weapons. Every man would be summoned to arms when the nation confronted an enemy. They didn't send in the Marines" ¹.

Source:

- (1) What Does the Bible Say About the Right to Bear Arms? - Learn Religions. <https://www.learnreligions.com/the-bible-on-the-right-to-bear-arms-701963>.
- (2) COAT OF ARMS - JewishEncyclopedia.com. <https://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/4428-coat-of-arms>.
- (3) Right of "the PEOPLE" to Keep & Bear Arms - Inspired by Ancient Israel <https://americanminute.com/blogs/todays-american-minute/ancient-israel-inspired-right-of-the-people-to-keep-bear-arms-american-minute-with-bill-federer>.
- (4) Right to keep and bear arms - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Right_to_keep_and_bear_arms.

Social Classes in Ancient Israelite Civilization

The social structure of ancient Israel was divided into three main groups: the **landowning class**, the **merchant class**, and the **artisan class** ³. The people were united under the monarchy, which organized the state for administrative and taxation purposes ¹. At the top of the hierarchical pyramid of the ancient Hebrews were the men of rank and influence. These men held the maximum respect and influence and were powerful men beneath whom all the other ranks came. This class mostly comprised of kings, officials of the kings, military officers, civil officers, and rabbis or state leaders ⁴.

Everyday behavior and economic life were marked in ancient Israel by a gendered distinction between domestic space and public space. The domestic domain is predominantly female space, where women prepare food, weave textiles, tend children, and run the household (including, for a wealthy household, supervising servants) ⁵.

Source:

(1) Social Structures of Ancient Israel: A Detailed Study. <https://biblejournalingdigitally.com/social-structures-in-ancient-israel/>.

(2) Ancient Israelites: Society & Lifestyle | My Jewish Learning. <https://www.myjewishlearning.com/article/ancient-israelites-society-lifestyle/>.

(3) Ancient Israel: Social Structure & Political Organization - Hierarchy <https://hierarchystructure.com/ancient-hebrew-social-hierarchy/>.

(4) Israelite Society | Encyclopedia.com. <https://www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/israelite-society>.

(5) Ancient Israel Social Structure Hierarchy | Hierarchy Structure. <https://hierarchystructure.com/ancient-israel-social-hierarchy/>.

Land Ownership in Ancient Israel

In ancient Israel, the concept of land ownership was different from what we know today. According to the ****Old Testament****, God granted dominion to the first human pair under his law, but he did not grant his sovereignty to them, for God alone is Lord and the only sovereign over all. Accordingly, the Holy Land was God's domain and that land was the land of Yahweh ¹.

Every Israelite family was allocated a plot of land at the original apportionment, traditionally held to have been in the time of Moses and Joshua. It was believed that this ancestral plot should remain, if not in the family's possession, then at least in the possession of the clan. As expressed ideally in the laws of the Hebrew Bible, the only transference of property in ancient Israel should be through inheritance ⁴.

It is also worth noting that the agricultural land was mostly in private ownership and the family inheritance was referred to as the *naḥalah* or *aḥuzah*. Royal estates also existed and *ozarot* (\\ "storehouses\\ ") were built in the fields ².

Source:

(1) Ownership and Property in the Old Testament Economy. <https://tifwe.org/resource/ownership-and-property-in-the-old-testament-economy/>.

(2) Israelite Law: Property Law | Encyclopedia.com. <https://www.encyclopedia.com/environment/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/israelite-law-property-law>.

(3) Agricultural Land-Management Methods and Implements in Ancient Erez Israel. <https://www.encyclopedia.com/religion/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/agricultural-land-management-methods-and-implements-ancient-erez-israel>.

(4) Israeli land and property laws - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israeli_land_and_property_laws.

Education in Ancient Israel

The educational system in ancient Israel was highly decentralized and the school was the home, with parents as the teachers ². While there is no direct evidence of schools in ancient Israel, indirect evidence exists in the form of biblical literature. The best unambiguous evidence for schools in ancient Israel comes from a few abecedaries and accounting practice texts found at sites such as Izbet Sarta, Tel Zayit, Kadesh Barnea, and Kuntillet 'Ajrud. However, these were probably not schools in the traditional sense but rather an apprenticeship system located in the family ¹³.

The child would be taught from the six broad subject areas into which the Mishna is divided, including: Zeraim ("Seeds"), dealing with agricultural laws and prayers; Moed ("Festival"), pertaining to the laws of the Shabbat and the Festivals; Nashim ("Women"), concerning marriage and divorce; Nezikin ("Damages"), dealing with civil and criminal law; Kodashim ("Holy Things"), concerning sacrificial rites; and Tohorot ("Purities"), dealing with the laws of purity and impurity ¹.

The total literacy rate of Jews in Israel in the first centuries CE was "probably less than 3%". However, this was relatively high in the ancient world. If we ignore women (on the ground of their not participating in society), take into consideration children above the age of seven only, forget the far-away farmers and regard literacy of the non-educated people (e.g., one who cannot read the Torah but reads a bulla, that is: pragmatic literacy), then the literacy rate (adult males in the centers), might be even 20%, a high rate in traditional society ¹.

Source:

(1) Education in Ancient Israel | educational research techniques. <https://educationalresearchtechniques.com/2018/06/27/education-in-ancient-israel/>.

(2) History of education in ancient Israel and Judah - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_education_in_ancient_Israel_and_Judah.

(3) History of education in ancient Israel and Judah - Wikiwand. https://www.wikiwand.com/en/History_of_education_in_ancient_Israel_and_Judah.

(4) Education in ancient Israel : from earliest times to 70 A.D.. <https://archive.org/details/educationinancie00swifrich>.

(5) Schools in Ancient Israel - Biblical Studies - Oxford Bibliographies. <https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/abstract/document/obo-9780195393361/obo-9780195393361-0222.xml>.

Women's Rights in Ancient Israel

In ancient Israel, women were largely confined to the household, but they also played a critical role in society's social, political, and economic well-being, since the sustainment of the household was so vitally important to ancient life ¹. Women were responsible for transforming raw materials into food and clothing, and it's been estimated that every day it took women two or more hours just to grind grain to make flour alone ¹.

Women may have had a significant amount of control of the household's material resources ¹. They were also involved in commerce and real estate, as well as in manual labor ². Women functioned as medical specialists, primarily as midwives, and had to possess considerable skill ¹.

Many of the social, political, and especially religious institutions excluded women. For example, women had to perform their morning rituals significantly farther away from Yahweh's temple proper than the men ¹. The Leviticus purity laws restricted women's access to the temple during their menses and postpartum discharges ¹. However, women found a place in the ritual life of ancient Israel. They were responsible for preparing many of the customary, religious offerings, and they prepared grain and foodstuff offerings, libation offerings, and incense offerings ¹. Women were also responsible for the musical performances during rituals and celebrations ¹.

It is worth noting that the religious lives of ordinary Jewish women are difficult to reconstruct ⁴.

Source:

(1) 11 things about women in Ancient Israel you probably didn't know. <https://blog.oup.com/2016/10/women-ancient-israel/>.

(2) The Role of Women in the Bible - Jews for Jesus. <https://jewsforjesus.org/learn/the-role-of-women-in-the-bible>.

(3) Ancient Israelites: Society & Lifestyle | My Jewish Learning. <https://www.myjewishlearning.com/article/ancient-israelites-society-lifestyle/>.

(4) Court of the Women - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Court_of_the_women.

LGBTQ in Ancient Israel

The Hebrew Bible / Old Testament and its traditional interpretations in Judaism and Christianity have historically affirmed and endorsed a patriarchal and heteronormative approach towards human sexuality, favoring exclusively penetrative vaginal intercourse between men and women within the boundaries of marriage over all other forms of human sexual activity, including autoeroticism, masturbation, oral sex, non-penetrative and non-heterosexual sexual intercourse (all of which have been labeled as "sodomy" at various times), believing and teaching that such behaviors are forbidden because they're considered sinful, and further compared to or derived from the behavior of the alleged residents of Sodom and Gomorrah ²³.

While there is evidence of homosexual activity and same-sex love, whether such relationships were accepted or persecuted, in every documented culture, including ancient Israel, it is difficult to reconstruct the history of LGBTQ+ people in ancient Israel ¹⁴.

Source:

- (1) Homosexuality in the Hebrew Bible - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homosexuality_in_the_Hebrew_Bible.
- (2) Jewish views on homosexuality - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jewish_views_on_homosexuality.
- (3) A brief history of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender social movements. <https://www.apa.org/topics/lgbtq/history>.
- (4) LGBTQ+ in the Ancient World - World History Encyclopedia. <https://www.worldhistory.org/article/1790/lgbtq-in-the-ancient-world/>.

Abortion in Ancient Israel

In ancient Israel, there is no direct reference in the Hebrew Bible to an intentional termination of pregnancy. However, there are indirect references to miscarriage in the Old Testament. For example, Numbers 5:11–31 refers to the Ordeal of the bitter water, which has been interpreted by some biblical commentators as an ordeal that produces a miscarriage in an unfaithful wife, thus verifying or falsifying a charge of adultery. Exodus 21:22–23 refers to a birth or miscarriage as a result of a violent altercation where a pregnant woman is injured, either intentionally or unintentionally, causing her to either give birth prematurely or to miscarry ².

According to Jewish law, which is derived from the Old Testament, a fetus is considered part of its mother until birth. Existing life takes precedence over potential life, and therefore, abortion is not only condoned by Jewish law but even encouraged in cases where the mother's life is endangered ³. However, authorities differ on when and whether it is permitted in other cases ¹.

Source:

(1) Abortion in the Bible and Church History - Resources - Eternal <https://www.epm.org/resources/2010/Feb/26/abortion-bible-and-church-history/>.

(2) What it's like to get an abortion in Israel, where a committee approves <https://slate.com/technology/2022/01/abortion-israel-religion-womens-rights-child.html>.

(3) Judaism and abortion - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judaism_and_abortion.

(4) The battle over Israel's abortion laws explained - Israel News - The <https://www.jpost.com/israel-news/article-707737>.

(5) Abortion and Contraception in the Middle Ages. <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/abortion-and-contraception-in-the-middle-ages/>.

Molech Child Sacrifice

Molech was a pagan god worshiped by the Canaanites and other ancient cultures. According to the Hebrew Bible, the worship of Molech involved passing children through fire, which was considered a grave sin ¹. The exact nature of the ritual is not clear, but some historians believe that children were burned alive in a furnace set inside the belly of a bronze bull ².

Source:

(1) The Tragic History of Molech Child Sacrifice - Chabad.org. https://www.chabad.org/parshah/article_cdo/aid/4372130/jewish/The-Tragic-History-of-Molech-Child-Sacrifice.htm.

(2) Moloch, The Ancient Pagan God Of Child Sacrifice - All That's Interesting. <https://allthatsinteresting.com/moloch>.

(3) Molech | Encyclopedia.com. <https://www.encyclopedia.com/philosophy-and-religion/ancient-religions/ancient-religion/molech>.

(4) Statue of Molech, Pagan Deity of Child Sacrifice, Displayed at ... - CBN. <https://www2.cbn.com/news/news/statue-molech-pagan-deity-child-sacrifice-displayed-colosseum>.

Slavery in Ancient Israel

Slavery in ancient Israel was different from the harsh slavery of other ancient cultures and the early United States. Slaves were seen as an essential part of a Hebrew household, and the institution served as protection against poverty and included numerous safeguards against abuse ¹. The condition of slaves in ancient Israel was at times quite harsh, but it was not comparable to the harsh slavery of other ancient cultures and the early United States ³.

Slavery in ancient Israel was closer to what would later be called indentured servitude. The poor could sell themselves as indentured servants to others as a safeguard against the destitution of poverty. However, the law was designed so that if all safeguards regarding social welfare were practiced, then poverty should not exist among ancient Israelites and this practice would be unnecessary ¹.

If every command of the Old Testament were followed, it becomes impossible for masters to treat Israelite or foreign servant-slaves inhumanely. Kidnapping people to be servant-slaves was punishable by death ¹. It was illegal to force escaped slaves to return to their masters ¹. If a servant is released, masters were required to send them away with generous supplies ¹.

Source:

(1) Ancient Israel: Slavery, Servanthood, and Social Welfare. <https://bereanarchive.org/articles/history/ancient-israel-slavery-servanthood-and-social-welfare>.

(2) The Fate of Slaves in Ancient Israel – The Forward. <https://forward.com/culture/2888/the-fate-of-slaves-in-ancient-israel/>.

(3) Jewish views on slavery - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jewish_views_on_slavery.

(4) Slavery - Biblical Studies - Oxford Bibliographies. <https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/abstract/document/obo-9780195393361/obo-9780195393361-0116.xml>.

What Caused the Decline and Fall of the Kingdom of Israel?

The decline and fall of the Kingdom of Israel was a complex process that took place over several centuries. According to the ****Old Testament****, the kingdom of Israel fell because its rulers and people just couldn't be monogamous with the one and only true God Yahweh. They also supposedly burned their sons and daughters as offerings and practiced divination and sorcery, among other sins ¹.

However, looking at the archaeological record, Israel's greatest misfortune and the cause of its destruction and the exile of many of its people was that as an independent kingdom living in the shadow of a great empire, it succeeded too well ¹. Israel, with its rich resources and productive population, was an incomparably more attractive target than poor and inaccessible Judah, and its prosperity sparked Assyria's envy ¹. The minute the Israelites considered a revolt, the Assyrians launched an attack. A new Assyrian king, Tiglath-pileser III, began a campaign to conquer and annex the region, deporting its residents at his whim. Israel at this time had been subject to the assassinations of four kings in 15 years ¹.

It is also worth noting that the kingdom of Israel split into the Northern Kingdom of Israel and the southern Kingdom of Judah. The reason for the split was that they turned away from God and broke the Covenant, thereby coming out from under God's care and protection ³.

Source:

- (1) The Fall of Israel in the Old Testament Explained - The Not So <https://www.thenotsoinnocentsabroad.com/blog/the-fall-of-israel-in-the-old-testament-explained>.
- (2) Why Did the Kingdom of Israel Split? - Christianity. <https://www.christianity.com/wiki/bible/why-did-the-kingdom-of-israel-split.html>.
- (3) Assyrian captivity - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assyrian_captivity.
- (4) Biblical literature - Divided Monarchy, Restoration, Prophets. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/biblical-literature/From-the-period-of-the-divided-monarchy-through-the-restoration>.
- (5) The Rise And Fall Of The Nation Of Israel Timeline | Preceden. <https://www.preceden.com/timelines/37710-the-rise-and-fall-of-the-nation-of-israel>.

What Caused the Decline and Fall of the Kingdom of Judah?

The decline and fall of the Kingdom of Israel was a complex process that took place over several centuries. According to the ****Old Testament****, the kingdom of Israel fell because its rulers and people just couldn't be monogamous with the one and only true God Yahweh. They also supposedly burned their sons and daughters as offerings and practiced divination and sorcery, among other sins ¹.

Looking at the archaeological record, Judah's greatest misfortune and the cause of its destruction and the exile of many of its people was that as an independent kingdom living in the shadow of a great empire, it succeeded too well ¹. Judah, with its rich resources and productive population, was an incomparably more attractive target than poor and inaccessible Israel, and its prosperity sparked Babylon's envy ¹. The minute the Judahites considered a revolt, the Babylonians launched an attack. A new Babylonian king, Nebuchadnezzar II, began a campaign to conquer and annex the region, deporting its residents at his whim ³.

Around 20 years after Israel's final fall, the nation of Judah, following repeated cycles of idolatry and reformation, was invaded by Babylon as well, reducing Judah "to a shadow of its former self, at least two thirds of the population perishing or being carried away captive" ⁴. The Babylonians captured the capital city of Jerusalem and destroyed Solomon's Temple, completing the fall of Judah, an event which marked the beginning of the Babylonian captivity, a period in Jewish history in which a large number of Judeans were forcibly removed from Judah and resettled in Mesopotamia ².

Source: Conversation with Bing, 1/19/2024

(1) The Downfall of Judah—Exile to Babylon - UCG. <https://www.ucg.ca/booklets/bible-and-archaeology-part-2/downfall-judah-exile-babylon>.

(2) Kingdom of Judah - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Judah.

(3) Fall of Israel and Judah | United Church of God. <https://www.ucg.org/bible-study-tools/ebooklet/the-throne-of-britain/fall-of-israel-and-judah>.

(4) Judah's revolts against Babylon - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judah%27s_revolts_against_Babylon.

(5) Getty Images. <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/photo/date-palm-tree-farm-phoenix-dactylifera-in-the-royalty-free-image/1745773803>.

During the First Century in Israel

Freedom of Religion During the First Century in Israel

Religion During the First Century in Israel

The Priestly Class During the First Century in Israel

Right to Bear Arm During the First Century in Israel

Social Classes in During the First Century in Israel

Land Ownership During the First Century in Israel

Education During the First Century in Israel

Women's Rights During the First Century in Israel

LGBTQ During the First Century in Israel

Abortion During the First Century in Israel

Slavery During the First Century in Israel

What Caused the Destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple in 70 A.D.?

Ancient Babylon

Babylon was the capital of southern Mesopotamia (Babylonia) from the early 2nd millennium to the early 1st millennium BCE and capital of the Neo-Babylonian (Chaldean) empire in the 7th and 6th centuries BCE ¹. **The government of Babylon was run by a king who was in charge overall ². The king also had power over religious rituals ². Governors overlooked important provinces on the king's order ². Local people were often put in place to rule local kingdoms ². The Babylonian Empire was an absolute monarchy ⁵. The king held power because of the gods and was believed to be a god himself ³.** It is important to recognize the historical context of Babylon and work towards creating a more just and equitable society for all people.

¹: [Britannica] (<https://www.britannica.com/place/Babylon-ancient-city-Mesopotamia-Asia>)

²: [2013babylon.weebly.com] (<http://2013babylon.weebly.com/government.html>)

³: [ThoughtCo] (<https://www.thoughtco.com/babylonia-117264>)

⁵: [Encyclopedia.com] (<https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/babylonian-empire>)

Source:

(1) Babylon | History, Religion, Time Period, & Facts | Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Babylon-ancient-city-Mesopotamia-Asia>.

(2) Government - The Babylonians. <http://2013babylon.weebly.com/government.html>.

(3) Babylonian Empire | Encyclopedia.com. <https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/babylonian-empire>.

(4) Babylonia and the Law Code of Hammurabi - ThoughtCo. <https://www.thoughtco.com/babylonia-117264>.

(5) Babylon - Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babylon>.

Religion in Ancient Babylon

Babylonian religion was the religious practice of Babylonia, which was greatly influenced by its Sumerian counterparts ¹. The myths were usually either written in Sumerian or Akkadian, and some Babylonian texts were translations into Akkadian from Sumerian of earlier texts, but the names of some deities were changed ¹. Many Babylonian deities, myths, and religious writings are singular to that culture; for example, the uniquely Babylonian deity, Marduk, replaced Enlil as the head of the mythological pantheon ¹. The Enûma Eliš, a creation myth epic, was an original Babylonian work ¹.

¹: [Wikipedia] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babylonian_religion).

Source:

- (1) Babylonian religion - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babylonian_religion.
- (2) 10 Characteristics Of Babylonian Civilization, Its History, Religion <https://crgsoft.com/babylonian-civilization-history-religion-and-characteristics/>.
- (3) What Was Life Like in Ancient Babylon? | HISTORY. <https://www.history.com/news/daily-life-ancient-babylon-mesopotamia>.
- (4) History of Babylon in the Bible - Learn Religions. <https://www.learnreligions.com/history-of-babylon-3867031>.
- (5) Babylon | History, Religion, Time Period, & Facts | Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Babylon-ancient-city-Mesopotamia-Asia>.
- (6) en.wikipedia.org. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babylonian_religion.

The Priestly Class in Ancient Babylon

Priestly families occupied the highest echelons of Babylonian society and often managed to maintain their positions in religious as well as civic institutions over multiple generations ². In the temples, their activities were structured according to a strict hierarchy based on notions of purity and proximity to the gods ². Not just anyone could become a priest of a temple of Babylon. They had to possess a *isqu*, a prebend or share of the priestly service. Sometimes a priest inherited his *isqu* from his father. At all times, the priests had to be born from the proper line. Their fathers had to be priests, and they had to be born within a marriage ⁴. The priests were a caste, and it is probable that the right to enter the priesthood was vested in certain families, but many young men were educated by the priests who did not in after life exercise their functions, but who became scribes or lawyers ³.

² [Leiden University] (<https://www.universiteitleiden.nl/en/research/research-projects/humanities/the-social-world-of-babylonian-priests>)

³ [Wisdom Library] (<https://www.wisdomlib.org/mesopotamian/book/myths-and-legends-of-babylonia-and-assyria/d/doc7169.html>)

⁴ [Theopolis Institute] (https://theopolisinstitute.com/leithart_post/priests-of-babylon/).

Source:

(1) The Social World of Babylonian Priests - Leiden University. <https://www.universiteitleiden.nl/en/research/research-projects/humanities/the-social-world-of-babylonian-priests>.

(2) Priests of Babylon – Theopolis Institute. https://theopolisinstitute.com/leithart_post/priests-of-babylon/.

(3) Chapter IX - The Priesthood, Cult, and Temples - Wisdom Library. <https://www.wisdomlib.org/mesopotamian/book/myths-and-legends-of-babylonia-and-assyria/d/doc7169.html>.

(4) What Was Life Like in Ancient Babylon? | HISTORY. <https://www.history.com/news/daily-life-ancient-babylon-mesopotamia>.

(5) Getty Images. <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/photo/babylon-royalty-free-image/690507938>.

Social Classes in Ancient Babylonian Civilization

The Code of Hammurabi, a well-preserved Babylonian law code of ancient Mesopotamia, regulated many aspects of life, including property rights, trade, and criminal law ³. The code contemplated the whole population as falling into three classes, the amelu, the muskinu, and the ardu ³. The amelu was a patrician, the man of family, whose birth, marriage, and death were registered, of ancestral estates, and full civil rights ³. The muskinu was a plebeian, a man of the people, whose civil rights were restricted ³. The ardu was a slave ³. Women had limited rights, but they could represent themselves in court, own property, pass it down to their children, and hold positions as priestesses and officials ⁶.

The Babylonian society was patriarchal, but women had more rights than in later civilizations like ancient Greece ¹. The population of Babylon in Hammurabi's time is not known, but it might have been more than 25,000 ¹.

Source:

- (1) The Avalon Project : Babylonian Law--The Code of Hammurabi. <https://avalon.law.yale.edu/ancient/hammpre.asp>.
- (2) The History of the Right to Bear Arms | Encyclopedia.com. <https://www.encyclopedia.com/reference/energy-government-and-defense-magazines/history-right-bear-arms>.
- (3) Origin of the Right To Bear Arms In America - Chalcedon. <https://chalcedon.edu/resources/articles/origin-of-the-right-to-bear-arms-in-america>.
- (4) The Right to Bear Arms and Medieval Law - Medievalists.net. <https://www.medievalists.net/2021/11/the-right-to-bear-arms-and-medieval-law/>.
- (5) Why is the right to keep and bear arms missing from this list of rights <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/nextdoor/why-is-the-right-to-keep-and-bear-arms-missing-from-this-list-of-rights-us-citizens-have/ar-NDAYbCscN2h3Cc>.
- (6) What were the three social classes in Babylon? – Sage-AdVICES. <https://sage-advice.com/what-were-the-three-social-classes-in-babylon/>.

Land Ownership in Ancient Babylon

In ancient Babylon, land ownership was a complex issue that evolved over time. During the Old Babylonian period (1900-1600 BCE), large agricultural lands were owned by institutions such as temples or palaces. Professional surveyors would measure these fields to estimate the size of the harvest, but they did not establish field boundaries ¹.

However, the nature of land ownership changed during this period, and smaller fields could now be owned by regular people. Private landowners needed surveyors to establish boundaries and resolve disputes ¹.

Source:

- (1) How ancient Babylonian land surveyors developed a unique form of <https://theconversation.com/how-ancient-babylonian-land-surveyors-developed-a-unique-form-of-trigonometry-1-000-years-before-the-greeks-163428>.
- (2) What Was Life Like in Ancient Babylon? | HISTORY. <https://bing.com/search?q=Land+Ownership+in+Ancient+Babylon>.
- (3) What Was Life Like in Ancient Babylon? | HISTORY. <https://www.history.com/news/daily-life-ancient-babylon-mesopotamia>.
- (4) Beautiful Babylon: Jewel of the Ancient World - National Geographic. <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/history/history-magazine/article/babylon-mesopotamia-ancient-city-iraq>.

Education in Ancient Babylon

Education in ancient Babylon was available to both men and women ⁴. The Old Babylonian education system was run by private initiative from one generation to the next ². The function of the edubba was two-fold: to train the scribe in the skills of his profession, equipping him to record day-to-day affairs; and to maintain and hand down the huge Mesopotamian cultural heritage ².

The Babylonians wrote in cuneiform, using over 350 symbols in their writing ⁴. Bone and bamboo were used to write on soft clay tablets which were later dried in the sun ⁴.

Source:

(1) Top 13 Surprising and Fascinating Facts about Ancient Babylonia. <https://www.ancienthistorylists.com/mesopotamia-history/facts-ancient-babylonia/>.

(2) Old Babylonian Model Contracts - The Old Babylonian School. <http://oracc.museum.upenn.edu/obmc/oldbabylonianschool/index.html>.

(3) Babylonia, an introduction (article) | Khan Academy. <https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ancient-art-civilizations/ancient-near-east1/babylonian/a/babylonia-an-introduction>.

(4) Babylon | History, Religion, Time Period, & Facts | Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Babylon-ancient-city-Mesopotamia-Asia>.

(5) Mesopotamian Education - World History Encyclopedia. <https://www.worldhistory.org/article/2203/mesopotamian-education/>.

Women's Rights in Ancient Babylon

Women in ancient Babylon had limited rights, but they could represent themselves in court, own property, pass it down to their children, and hold positions as priestesses and officials²⁵. However, women were still subjected to the authority of men, and children were considered possessions of the father⁴. Women did not have the right to own property, and most commonly, the father or husband was the one who administered the family property⁴.

Source:

- (1) What Was Life Like in Ancient Babylon? | HISTORY. <https://www.history.com/news/daily-life-ancient-babylon-mesopotamia>.
- (2) Women in Ancient Mesopotamia - World History Encyclopedia. <https://www.worldhistory.org/article/2081/women-in-ancient-mesopotamia/>.
- (3) Ancient Babylon Women Were Forced To Sell Their Bodies At Least Once. <https://cultura colectiva.com/en/history/ancient-babylon-women-forced-to-sell-themselves/>.
- (4) Babylonian Women: Their Roles and History in Ancient Mesopotamia. <https://www.timelessmyths.com/history/babylonian-women/>.
- (5) Women in the Babylonian empire - Historycentral. <https://www.historycentral.com/dates/Babylonia/Women.html>.

LGBTQ in Ancient Babylon

There is no evidence of the existence of the LGBTQ+ community in ancient Babylon ¹. The concept of sexual identity was not a significant concern in ancient Babylonian society, and there were no designations such as LGBTQ+ ¹. In fact, the cultures of the ancient world did not differentiate between what is now defined as "homosexual" and "heterosexual" relationships ¹. There was no "us" and "them" dichotomy to encourage such labels; there was only "us" and whoever one chose to love was one's own business ¹.

Source:

(1) LGBTQ+ in the Ancient World - World History Encyclopedia. <https://www.worldhistory.org/article/1790/lgbtq-in-the-ancient-world/>.

(2) Ancient Mesopotamian Transgender and Non-Binary Identities - by Morg <https://www.academuseducation.co.uk/post/ancient-mesopotamian-transgender-and-non-binary-identities>.

(3) A New History Course Explores LGBTQ Life In Ancient Egypt, Greece And <https://worldcrunch.com/lgbtq-plus/college-course-lgbtq-ancient-history>.

Abortion in Ancient Babylon

Abortion has been practiced since ancient times, and there is evidence that it was performed in ancient Babylon as well ³. However, the exact methods used are not known. In ancient Rome and Greece, abortion was accepted and not much concern was given to protecting the unborn ¹. The early philosophers argued that a fetus did not become formed and begin to live until at least 40 days after conception for a male, and around 80 days for a female ¹. The philosopher Aristotle wrote: "...when couples have children in excess, let abortion be procured before sense and life have begun; what may or may not be lawfully done in these cases depends on the question of life and sensation" ¹. The Old Testament has several legal passages that refer to abortion, but they deal with it in terms of loss of property and not sanctity of life ¹. Through much of Western history, abortion was not criminal if it was carried out before the fetus moved in the womb (around 18-20 weeks into the pregnancy) ¹.

Source:

(1) Abortifacient - Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abortifacient>.

(2) BBC - Ethics - Abortion: Historical attitudes to abortion. https://www.bbc.co.uk/ethics/abortion/legal/history_1.shtml.

(3) History of abortion - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_abortion.

(4) Abortion and Contraception in the Middle Ages - Scientific American. <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/abortion-and-contraception-in-the-middle-ages/>.

Slavery in Ancient Babylon

Slavery in ancient Babylon was a complex issue that evolved over time. Although some Babylonian slaves were purchased and others were born into slavery, in many cases slavery was a temporary state in Babylon ¹. If a commoner fell deeply into debt, he could be enslaved to his creditors until the debt was repaid ¹. Other Babylonian slaves were captives from warfare whose families couldn't pay their ransom ¹.

The wardum class consisted of slaves in Babylonian society ¹. The Code of Hammurabi, one of the earliest known legal codes, regulated the treatment of slaves ¹. The code provided protection for slaves, such as the right to marry and the right to own property ¹. However, the code also allowed for harsh punishments, such as the cutting off of a slave's ear, for disobedience ¹.

Source:

- (1) What Was Life Like in Ancient Babylon? | HISTORY. <https://www.history.com/news/daily-life-ancient-babylon-mesopotamia>.
- (2) Degrees of Freedom: Slavery in Mid-First Millennium BC Babylonia - JSTOR. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/827886>.
- (3) When was the Babylonian slavery? - Studybuff.com. <https://studybuff.com/when-was-the-babylonian-slavery/>.
- (4) Slavery in antiquity - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery_in_antiquity.

What Caused the Decline and Fall of the Babylonian Empire?

The Babylonian Empire was one of the most powerful empires of the ancient world, but it eventually declined and fell. The decline of the Babylonian Empire was due to a combination of factors, including economic decline, climate change, and civil war ³.

The empire was conquered by the Achaemenid Persian Empire in 539 BCE, after the Battle of Opis ¹. The final Babylonian king, Nabonidus, was somewhat unpopular with many of his subjects, particularly the priesthood and the military class ¹. He also spent time outside Babylonia, rebuilding temples in the Assyrian city of Harran, and also among his Arab subjects in the deserts to the south of Mesopotamia ¹.

The book of Daniel in the Bible records the fall of Babylon as well. According to the book, the Babylonian king Belshazzar saw handwriting on his palace wall during a feast, which Daniel the Hebrew interpreted as the end of the Babylonian Empire.

Source:

(1) Babylonia - Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babylonia>.

(2) Fall of Babylon - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fall_of_Babylon.

(3) Babylonia | History, Map, Culture, & Facts | Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Babylonia>.

(4) Babylon: Hanging Gardens & Tower of Babel | HISTORY. <https://www.history.com/topics/ancient-middle-east/babylon>.

Ancient Medo-Persia

The Medo-Persian Empire was based on an efficient bureaucracy which combined the centralization of power with the decentralization of administration ¹. **The government was a hierarchy with the emperor at the top, administrative officials and advisors just below him, and secretaries below them** ¹. **The empire was divided into provinces (satrapies) administered by a Persian governor (satrap) who was responsible only for civil matters; military matters in a satrapy were handled by a general** ¹. This system prevented any satrap from raising a rebellion because he had no access to the military and discouraged the same by a military leader because he lacked private funds to entice troops to rebel ¹. The Medo-Persian empire presents us with the most perfect system of organized government which any Asiatic system of despotism had hitherto afforded ³. It is, in fact, a system essentially the same as that upon which the governments of that continent have ever since been conducted ³.

¹: [World History Encyclopedia] (https://www.worldhistory.org/Persian_Government/)

²: [APA PsycNet] (<https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2008-18007-009>)

Source:

(1) Ancient Persian Government - World History Encyclopedia. https://www.worldhistory.org/Persian_Government/.

(2) Medo-Persia—Its government, and society. - APA PsycNet. <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2008-18007-009>.

(3) Mede Empire | Encyclopedia.com. <https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/mede-empire>.

Religion in Ancient Medo-Persia

There is no information available on religion in ancient Medo-Persia in my sources. However, it is known that the earliest form of the religion of the Medo-Persians is described in ancient manuscripts known as the Zendavesta ⁴. Ahura-Mazda was known as the creator of all things: heaven and earth, light and darkness, the originator of all laws and judge of the world ⁴.

Source:

(1) Medes - Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medes>.

(2) Persian Empire - Map, Timeline & Founder | HISTORY. <https://www.history.com/topics/ancient-middle-east/persian-empire>.

(3) THE MEDO-PERSIANS – Too Long in the Sun – Richard Rives. <https://toolong.com/the-medo-persians/>.

(4) Ancient Persian Religion - World History Encyclopedia. https://www.worldhistory.org/Ancient_Persian_Religion/.

The Priestly Class in Ancient Medo-Persia

The priestly class of ancient Medo-Persia were known as the Magi ²³. They were responsible for performing sacred duties and were the only group of priests in ancient Persia ⁴. The Magi were also responsible for the education of princes ¹.

¹: [Educational Research Techniques] (<https://educationalresearchtechniques.com/2018/06/13/education-in-ancient-persia/>)

²: [World History Encyclopedia] (https://www.worldhistory.org/Ancient_Persian_Culture/)

³: [GlobalSecurity.org] (<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/iran/history-medes-religion.htm>)

⁴: [Encyclopaedia Iranica] (<https://iranicaonline.org/articles/magi>)

Source:

(1) Ancient Persian Culture - World History Encyclopedia. https://www.worldhistory.org/Ancient_Persian_Culture/.

(2) Magi - Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magi>.

(3) MAGI - Encyclopaedia Iranica. <https://iranicaonline.org/articles/magi>.

(4) Magian Religion of the Medes [BC 788-550] - GlobalSecurity.org. <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/iran/history-medes-religion.htm>.

Social Classes in Ancient Medo-Persia Civilization

The ancient Medo-Persian civilization was a vast empire that spanned across several regions of the world, including modern-day Iran, Iraq, and parts of Central Asia ¹. The social structure of the Medo-Persian civilization was divided into several classes, including the king and the royal family, the priests, nobles, military commanders, merchants, artisans, craftspeople, peasants, and slaves ²⁴. The king and the royal family were at the top of the social hierarchy, followed by the priests and nobles ². Military commanders and elite forces, such as the Persian Immortals, were also considered to be of high social status ²⁴. Merchants, artisans, and craftspeople were considered to be of middle-class status, while peasants and slaves were at the bottom of the social hierarchy ²³⁴.

¹: [Wikipedia] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Achaemenid_Empire)

²: [World History Encyclopedia] (https://www.worldhistory.org/Ancient_Persian_Culture/)

³: [HistoryTen] (<https://historyten.com/mesopotamia/ancient-mesopotamia-social-classes/>)

⁴: [PersianEmpires] (<https://persianempires.com/persian-empire-social-structure.html>)

Source:

(1) Achaemenid Empire - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Achaemenid_Empire.

(2) Ancient Persian Culture - World History Encyclopedia. https://www.worldhistory.org/Ancient_Persian_Culture/.

(3) Persian Empire Social Structure. <https://persianempires.com/persian-empire-social-structure.html>.

(4) Ancient Mesopotamia Social Classes - HistoryTen. <https://historyten.com/mesopotamia/ancient-mesopotamia-social-classes/>.

Land Ownership in Ancient Medo-Persia

There is no information available on land ownership in ancient Medo-Persia in my sources. However, it is known that the king and the royal family-owned vast amounts of land, which they used to maintain their wealth and power ². The nobles and military commanders also owned land, which they used to support their families and retain their social status ^{2,4}. Peasants and slaves, on the other hand, did not own any land and were often forced to work on the lands owned by the king, nobles, and military commanders ^{2,3,4}.

Source:

- (1) Medes - Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medes>.
- (2) Persian (Achaemenid) Empire Map - Bible Study. <https://www.biblestudy.org/maps/persian-empire-at-its-height.html>.
- (3) Persian Empire - Map, Timeline & Founder | HISTORY. <https://www.history.com/topics/ancient-middle-east/persian-empire>.
- (4) 6. The Medes And The Persians | Bible.org. <https://bible.org/seriespage/chapter-vi-medes-and-persians>.
- (5) Media | Ancient Region, Persian History & Culture | Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Media-ancient-region-Iran>.

Education in Ancient Medo-Persia

The educational system in ancient Medo-Persia was primarily focused on training boys to become just, moral soldiers who could serve to defend and expand the empire ¹³. The emphasis in Persian education was on gymnastics, moral, and military training ¹. Boys were pushed to their physical limits and taught to have a strong understanding of right and wrong as well as a sense of justice ¹. The reading, writing, and arithmetic were taught at a minimal level, and these skills were left for the Magi to learn almost exclusively ¹. Girls did not receive much of an education and focused primarily on life in the home, including raising small children and other domestic duties ¹⁴.

The priestly class of Persia, known as Magi, were responsible for sacred duties as well as the education of princes ¹. Teachers for the commoners were normally retired soldiers, and exemption from the military began at the age of 50 ¹. At this age, if a male was able to live this long, he would turn his attention to the education of the next generation ¹.

Source:

- (1) Education in Ancient Persia | educational research techniques. <https://educationalresearchtechniques.com/2018/06/13/education-in-ancient-persia/>.
- (2) Education - Ancient Societies, Literacy, Pedagogy | Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/education/Education-in-the-earliest-civilizations>.
- (3) Medes - Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medes>.
- (4) EDUCATION i. IN THE ACHAEMENID PERIOD – Encyclopaedia Iranica. <https://iranicaonline.org/articles/education-i>.

Women's Rights in Ancient Medo-Persia

Women in ancient Medo-Persia were highly respected and, in many cases, considered the equals of men ¹. Women could own land, conduct business, receive equal pay, travel freely on their own, and in the case of royal women, hold their own council meetings on policy ¹². Persian women exercised almost – or total – autonomy and ran their own businesses, supervised male subordinates in the workplace, and served as commanding officers in the military ².

It is important to note that the recognition of women as autonomous individuals was lost after the fall of the Sassanian Empire to the invading Arab Muslims in 651 CE ¹. Afterwards, women were regarded as second-class citizens, inherently sinful, and requiring male guidance and control ¹.

¹: [World History Encyclopedia] (<https://www.worldhistory.org/article/1492/women-in-ancient-persia/>)

²: [World History Encyclopedia] (<https://www.worldhistory.org/article/1493/twelve-great-women-of-ancient-persia/>)

Source:

(1) Women in Ancient Persia - World History Encyclopedia. <https://www.worldhistory.org/article/1492/women-in-ancient-persia/>.

(2) Twelve Great Women of Ancient Persia - World History Encyclopedia. <https://www.worldhistory.org/article/1493/twelve-great-women-of-ancient-persia/>.

(3) What Life Was Like For Women In Ancient Persia - Grunge. <https://www.grunge.com/227986/what-life-was-like-for-women-in-ancient-persia/>.

LGBTQ in Ancient Medo-Persia

In ancient Medo-Persia, there is no evidence of a specific term or concept for LGBTQ+ individuals ¹. However, it is known that the priests and priestesses of the popular goddess Inanna (better known as Ishtar) were bisexual and transgender ¹. One of the aspects of the goddess considered most awe-inspiring was her ability to turn men into women and women into men, the power of transformation ¹.

It is important to note that the recognition of women as autonomous individuals was lost after the fall of the Sassanian Empire to the invading Arab Muslims in 651 CE ². Afterwards, women were regarded as second-class citizens, inherently sinful, and requiring male guidance and control ².

¹: [World History Encyclopedia] (<https://www.worldhistory.org/article/1790/lgbtq-in-the-ancient-world/>)

²: [World History Encyclopedia] (<https://www.worldhistory.org/article/1492/women-in-ancient-persia/>)

Source:

(1) LGBTQ+ in the Ancient World - World History Encyclopedia. <https://www.worldhistory.org/article/1790/lgbtq-in-the-ancient-world/>.

(2) LGBT history in Iran - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LGBT_history_in_Iran.

(3) Ten Ancient LGBTQ Facts You Need to Know. <https://www.worldhistory.org/article/1774/ten-ancient-lgbtq-facts-you-need-to-know/>.

Abortion in Ancient Medo-Persia

In ancient Medo-Persia, the fetus was considered a person with human rights and equal to society ¹. Persian law was strict and prohibited abortion to both mother and father or the person who helped the mother conduct this act, as it was considered murder ¹.

Source:

(1) Ancient Athenian Women and the issue of abortion. <https://www.liverpool.ac.uk/archaeology-classics-and-egyptology/blog/2023/ancient-athenian-women-abortion/>.

(2) An Archaeology of Personhood and Abortion – SAPIENS. <https://www.sapiens.org/archaeology/archaeology-personhood-abortion/>.

(3) A brief history of abortion—from ancient Egyptian herbs to fighting ... <https://phys.org/news/2023-09-history-abortionfrom-ancient-egyptian-herbs.html>.

(4) Abortion in the Ancient World – Bryn Mawr Classical Review. <https://bmcr.brynmawr.edu/2002/2002.11.24>.

Slavery in Ancient Medo-Persia

Slavery in ancient Medo-Persia was a common practice, but the details of the practice are not well documented ¹. Slaves are attested in the cuneiform record of the ancient Elamites, a non-Persian people who inhabited modern southwestern Iran, including the ancient cities of Anshan and Susa, and who were eventually incorporated into the Achaemenid Empire ². The most common word used to designate a slave in the Achaemenid Empire was *bandaka-*, which was also used to express general dependence ². Persian nobles in Babylonia and other conquered states became large slave owners, and they recruited a substantial number of their domestic slaves from these vanquished peoples ². Information on privately owned slaves is scarce, but there are surviving cuneiform documents from Babylonia and the Persepolis Administrative Archives which record slave sales and contracts ².

¹: [World History Encyclopedia] (<https://www.worldhistory.org/article/1492/women-in-ancient-persia/>)

²: [Wikipedia] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery_in_Iran)

Source:

(1) Slavery in Iran - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery_in_Iran.

(2) 18 Examples of Crime and Punishment in the Ancient Persian Empire. <https://historycollection.com/18-examples-of-crime-and-punishment-in-the-ancient-persian-empire/>.

(3) Slavery in antiquity - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery_in_antiquity.

(4) The Persian Empire | Greek Slave Systems in their Eastern Mediterranean <https://academic.oup.com/book/25688/chapter/193165925>.

What Caused the Decline and Fall of the Medo-Persian Empire?

The Medo-Persian Empire was a vast empire that spanned across several regions of the world, including modern-day Iran, Iraq, and parts of Central Asia ¹. The empire was weakened by a number of factors, including internal strife, economic instability, and military defeats ²³. The empire was also weakened by the more powerful and vibrant Greeks, who ended up incorporating ancient Persia into their territory ².

The costly defense of Persia's lands depleted the empire's funds, leading to heavier taxation among Persia's subjects ². The Persian Empire entered a period of decline after a failed invasion of Greece by Xerxes I in 480 BC ². The empire was further weakened by a civil war and other internal rebellions ³.

¹: [World History Encyclopedia] (<https://www.worldhistory.org/article/1492/women-in-ancient-persia/>)

²: [World History Edu] (<https://worldhistoryedu.com/how-and-why-ancient-greece-fell/>)

³: [World History Encyclopedia] (<https://www.worldhistory.org/article/1492/women-in-ancient-persia/>)

Source:

(1) Persian Empire - Map, Timeline & Founder | HISTORY. <https://www.history.com/topics/ancient-middle-east/persian-empire>.

(2) Persian Empire - Map, Timeline & Founder | HISTORY. <https://bing.com/search?q=reasons+for+the+fall+of+the+medo-persian+empire>.

(3) How Alexander the Great Conquered the Persian Empire. <https://www.history.com/news/alexander-the-great-defeat-persian-empire>.

(4) Persian Empire - National Geographic Society. <https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/persian-empire/>.

Ancient Greece

Ancient Greece witnessed a wide variety of government systems as people searched for the answers to such fundamental questions as who should rule and how? Should sovereignty lie in the rule of law, the constitution, officials, or the citizens? Not settling on a definitive answer, governments in the Greek world took extraordinarily diverse forms, from tyranny to democracy ¹. The four most common systems of Greek government were:

1. **Democracy:** Rule by the people (male citizens).
2. **Monarchy:** Rule by an individual who had inherited his role.
3. **Oligarchy:** Rule by a select group of individuals.
4. **Tyranny:** Rule by an individual who had seized power by unconstitutional means.

Our knowledge of the political systems in the ancient Greek world comes from a wide range of sources. Whilst for Athens, it is possible to piece together a more complete history, we have only an incomplete picture of the systems in most city-states and many details of how the political apparatus actually functioned are missing ¹. Surviving, though, are over 150 political speeches and 20,000 inscriptions which include 500 decrees and 10 laws. There are also two specifically political texts with the same title, *The Constitution of the Athenians*, one written by Aristotle or one of his pupils and the other attributed (by some) to Xenophon. Other sources which discuss politics and government include Aristotle's *Politics* and the historical works of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon. In addition, politics is often lampooned in the comedies of Aristophanes ¹.

¹: [World History Encyclopedia] (https://www.worldhistory.org/Greek_Government/)

Source:

(1) Ancient Greek Government - World History Encyclopedia. https://www.worldhistory.org/Greek_Government/.

(2) 7 Points to Know About Ancient Greek Government - ThoughtCo. <https://www.thoughtco.com/important-facts-about-ancient-greek-government-118550>.

(3) Ancient Greece for Kids: Government - Ducksters. https://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient_greek_government.php.

(4) Ancient Greece - Government, Facts & Timeline | HISTORY. <https://www.history.com/topics/ancient-greece/ancient-greece>.

Democracy in Ancient Greece

Democracy in ancient Greece served as one of the first forms of self-rule government in the ancient world ¹. The system and ideas employed by the ancient Greeks had profound influences on how democracy developed, and its impact on the formation of the U.S. government ¹. Athenian democracy developed around the fifth century B.C.E. and was different from present-day democracy because, in Athens, all adult citizens were required to take an active part in the government ¹. If they did not fulfill their duty, they would be fined and sometimes marked with red paint ¹. The Athenian definition of “citizens” was also different from modern-day citizens: only free men were considered citizens in Athens ¹. Women, children, and slaves were not considered citizens and therefore could not vote ¹. Each year, 500 names were chosen from all the citizens of ancient Athens. Those 500 citizens had to actively serve in the government for one year ¹. During that year, they were responsible for making new laws and controlled all parts of the political process ¹. When a new law was proposed, all the citizens of Athens had the opportunity to vote on it ¹. This form of government is called direct democracy ¹. The United States has a representative democracy, which is a government in which citizens vote for representatives who create and change laws that govern the people rather than getting to vote directly on the laws themselves ¹.

¹: [National Geographic Society] (<https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/democracy-ancient-greece/>)

Source:

(1) Democracy (Ancient Greece) - National Geographic Society. <https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/democracy-ancient-greece/>.

(2) Ancient Greek Democracy - Athenian, Definition, Modern | HISTORY. <https://www.history.com/topics/ancient-greece/ancient-greece-democracy>.

(3) Athenian democracy - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athenian_democracy.

Monarchy in Ancient Greece

Monarchy was one of the four most common systems of government in Ancient Greece ¹. In a monarchy, an individual who had inherited his role ruled the state ¹. However, monarchies were rare in Ancient Greece and were often only distinguishable from a tyranny when the hereditary ruler was more benevolent and ruled in the genuine interest of his people ¹. The most famous monarchies were those in the states of Macedonia and Epeiros, where the ruler shared power with an assembly ¹.

Source:

(1) Ancient Greek Government - World History Encyclopedia. https://www.worldhistory.org/Greek_Government/.

(2) Monarchy In Ancient Greece - 397 Words | Studymode. <https://www.studymode.com/essays/Monarchy-In-Ancient-Greece-85993429.html>.

(3) The Role Of Monarchy In Ancient Greece - 893 Words | Cram. <https://www.cram.com/essay/Monarchy-In-Ancient-Greece/PJTJNHHH4BG>.

(4) 7 Points to Know About Ancient Greek Government - ThoughtCo. <https://www.thoughtco.com/important-facts-about-ancient-greek-government-118550>.

Oligarchy in Ancient Greece

Oligarchy was a prevalent form of government in Ancient Greece, especially in the early years before democracy developed ¹². In an oligarchy, a small group of influential individuals, usually from the aristocracy, wielded power over the city-state ². The top government positions were held by the elite class, and the general population had limited participation in decision-making processes ¹².

The city-state of Athens was one of the more well-known oligarchies, and the oligarchical system remained in place until the general population revolted and the democracy came into being around 500 B.C. ¹². The eventual democratic system required that eligible citizens vote on any decision that the population needed to make ¹.

Other city-states that were known to have an oligarchy include Megara and Thebes ¹. Although not much is known about oligarchies in Ancient Greece, some have been well documented ¹.

Source:

(1) All About the Oligarchy of Ancient Greece - Greek Boston. <https://www.greekboston.com/culture/ancient-history/oligarchy/>.

(2) How Was the Form of Oligarchy Practiced in Ancient Greece?. <https://historydisclosure.com/how-was-the-form-of-oligarchy-practiced-in-ancient-greece/>.

(3) What Does Oligarchy Mean in Ancient Greece? - HistoryDisclosure. <https://historydisclosure.com/what-does-oligarchy-mean-in-ancient-greece/>.

(4) Ancient Greek Government - World History Encyclopedia. https://www.worldhistory.org/Greek_Government/.

(5) Oligarchy in Ancient Greece | Overview & History - Study.com. <https://study.com/academy/lesson/oligarchy-in-ancient-greece-definition-characteristics-disadvantages.html>.

Tyranny in Ancient Greece

Tyranny was a form of government in Ancient Greece where an individual held absolute power without any legal restraint ³. The word "tyrant" did not necessarily have a negative connotation in ancient times and signified the holder of absolute political power ³. In the early stages of the Greek polis, the hereditary aristocracy held all political power and ruled as a group, with the mass of citizens excluded from political life ¹. Tyrants first appeared in that milieu in the mid-7th century BCE, but there is controversy about precisely how ¹. One view sees rivalry between aristocratic families who vied to take all power into their own hands; the other suggests that tyrants were representative of a newly politically conscious *dēmos* (people) who supported their rise in the hope of improving their position within the state ¹. Although the idea of any political consciousness on the part of the *dēmos* in the 7th century is optimistic, it is true that early tyrants tended to have popular support ¹. Figures such as Cypselus at Corinth and Cleisthenes at Sicyon offered an alternative to exploitation by the aristocrats, and certainly tyrants introduced reforms intended to please the *dēmos*, codifying the laws and establishing justice ³. Thus, the tyrants of the Archaic age of ancient Greece (c. 900–500 BCE) were popular, presiding as they did over an era of prosperity and expansion ³. However, those attitudes shifted in the course of the 5th century under the influence of the Persian invasions of Greece in 480–479 BCE ¹. The outcome of the Greco-Persian Wars was interpreted as the success of the free and democratic Greeks against the autocratic and tyrannical Persian king; consequently, in Athenian writing after 480 BCE tyranny became the hated opposite of democracy ¹. That colored attitudes toward tyranny in the past as well; rulership that had previously seemed positive and acceptable was condemned as oppressive and self-serving ¹.

Source:

(1) Tyranny | Meaning & Facts | Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/tyranny>.

(2) Tyranny - Greek, Oppression, Despotism | Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/tyranny/Greek-tyrants>.

(3) Why Did Tyranny Fail in Ancient Greece? - History Disclosure. <https://historydisclosure.com/why-did-tyranny-fail-in-ancient-greece/>.

(4) Tyranny in Ancient Greece and Rome - Brewminate. <https://brewminate.com/tyranny-in-ancient-greece-and-rome/>.

(5) Tyrants of Greece - World History Encyclopedia. <https://www.worldhistory.org/article/2117/tyrants-of-greece/>.

(6) en.wikipedia.org. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tyrant>.

Religion in Ancient Greece

Religious practices in ancient Greece were a collection of beliefs, rituals, and mythology, in the form of both popular public religion and cult practices ¹. The ancient Greeks did not have a word for 'religion' in the modern sense. Instead, they had terms such as *eusebeia* (piety) and *threskeia* (cult) ². Most ancient Greeks recognized the twelve major Olympian gods and goddesses, including Zeus, Hera, Poseidon, Demeter, Athena, Ares, Aphrodite, Apollo, Artemis, Hephaestus, Hermes, and either Hestia or Dionysus ¹. The worship of these deities, and several others, was found across the Greek world, though they often have different epithets that distinguished aspects of the deity, and often reflect the absorption of other local deities into the pan-Hellenic scheme ¹. The religious practices of the Greeks extended beyond mainland Greece, to the islands and coasts of Ionia in Asia Minor, to Magna Graecia (Sicily and southern Italy), and to scattered Greek colonies in the Western Mediterranean, such as Massalia (Marseille) ¹.

¹: [Wikipedia] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greek_religion)

²: [HistoryExtra] (<https://www.historyextra.com/period/ancient-greece/guide-ancient-greek-religion-gods-deities-myth-legend/>)

Source:

(1) Ancient Greek religion - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greek_religion.

(2) The gods and their whims: your guide to ancient Greek religion. <https://www.historyextra.com/period/ancient-greece/guide-ancient-greek-religion-gods-deities-myth-legend/>.

(3) Ancient Greek Religion - World History Encyclopedia. https://www.worldhistory.org/Greek_Religion/.

(4) Exploring Religion in Ancient Greece: Beliefs, Rituals & Deities. <https://ancient.com/exploring-religion-in-ancient-greece/>.

(5) Greek religion | Beliefs, History, & Facts | Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Greek-religion>.

The Priestly Class in Ancient Greece

The ancient Greeks did not have a hierarchical institution composed of men and women through whom the gods were approached, though priests and priestesses could be found in many places engaging in specific sacerdotal functions and ritual acts ¹. Some of them attained considerable social and civic prestige and importance and were attached to particular temples or shrines such as the oracle at Delphi, which was consulted on private and state matters ¹. Their duties, however, were generally those of members of a household engaged in everyday affairs, rather than of a caste or sacerdotal order set apart and consecrated for the performance of sacrificial and other rites, functions, and practices ¹. Though not regarded as mediators between the gods and men, they did act in such ritualistic capacities in certain civic and administrative areas ¹. There was no specific distinction, however, between them and lay members of society. On the contrary, such officials as magistrates might be priests and vice versa ¹.

¹: [Britannica] (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/priesthood/Ancient-Greece-and-Rome>)

Source:

(1) Priesthood - Ancient Greece, Rome & Religion | Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/priesthood/Ancient-Greece-and-Rome>.

(2) Hiereiai - Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hiereiai>.

(3) What Was The Role Of The Priests And Priestesses In Ancient Greece <https://www.ancientpages.com/2016/07/27/role-priests-priestesses-ancient-greece/>.

(4) Religion without doctrine or clergy: the case of Ancient Greece. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-institutional-economics/article/religion-without-doctrine-or-clergy-the-case-of-ancient-greece/901613496165E373719D3B343E945156>.

Greek Philosophy

Greek philosophy is a term used to describe the philosophical activities and inquiries of the Greek-speaking peoples of the eastern Mediterranean from the period from the 6th century BCE to the 4th century CE ¹. Ancient Greek philosophy was used to make sense of the world using reason and dealt with a wide variety of subjects, including astronomy, epistemology, mathematics, political philosophy, ethics, metaphysics, ontology, logic, biology, rhetoric, and aesthetics ¹. The Greeks were the first to introduce the concept of philosophy as a discipline separate from religion and mythology ³. The early philosophers sought to explain the world around them using reason and observation rather than relying on myths and legends ³. Some of the most famous Greek philosophers include Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle ¹.

Source:

(1) Ancient Greek philosophy - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greek_philosophy.

(2) Ancient Greek philosophy, philosophers of ancient Greece - Hellenism.Net. <https://hellenism.net/greece/ancient-greek-literature/greek-philosophers/>.

(3) Ancient Greek philosophy - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greek_philosophy.

(4) Greek Philosophy - World History Encyclopedia. https://www.worldhistory.org/Greek_Philosophy/.

(5) Ancient Greek philosophy - Wikiwand. https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Ancient_Greek_philosophy.

The Different Branches of Greek Philosophy

Ancient Greek philosophy is a broad term that encompasses a wide range of philosophical activities and inquiries of the Greek-speaking peoples of the eastern Mediterranean from the period from the 6th century BCE to the 4th century CE ¹. The different branches of ancient Greek philosophy include:

1. **Pre-Socratic philosophy:** This refers to the philosophers who were active prior to the death of Socrates, and it includes the Milesian school, the Eleatic school, the Pythagorean school, and the Atomists ¹.
2. **Classical Greek philosophy:** This refers to the period following the death of Socrates and includes the works of Plato and Aristotle ¹.
3. **Hellenistic philosophy:** This refers to the period following the death of Alexander the Great and includes the works of **the Stoics**, Epicureans, and Skeptics ¹.

If you are interested in learning more about the different branches of ancient Greek philosophy, you can check out this [ThoughtCo article] (^2^) or this [Owlcation article] (^3^).

Source:

- (1) Ancient Greek philosophy - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greek_philosophy.
- (2) The 5 Great Schools of Ancient Greek Philosophy - ThoughtCo. <https://www.thoughtco.com/five-great-schools-ancient-greek-philosophy-2670495>.
- (3) The Main Branches of Ancient Philosophy - Owlcation. <https://owlcation.com/humanities/The-Main-Branches-of-Ancient-Philosophy>.

The Stoics

The Stoics were a group of ancient Greek and Roman philosophers who followed a realistic but morally idealistic way of living ¹³. The philosophy of life was developed by Hellenistic Greeks about 300 BCE and was eagerly embraced by the Romans ². The Stoics believed that the practice of virtue is enough to achieve eudaimonia: a well-lived life ¹. They identified the path to achieving it with a life spent practicing certain virtues in everyday life such as courage or temperance and living in accordance with nature ¹. The Stoics are especially known for teaching that "virtue is the only good" for human beings, and that external things, such as health, wealth, and pleasure, are not good or bad in themselves (adiaphora) but have value as "material for virtue to act upon" ¹. Many Stoics—such as Seneca and Epictetus—emphasized that because "virtue is sufficient for happiness", a sage would be emotionally resilient to misfortune ¹. The Stoics also held that certain destructive emotions resulted from errors of judgment, and they believed people should aim to maintain a will (called prohairesis) that is "in accordance with nature" ¹. Because of this, the Stoics thought the best indication of an individual's philosophy was not what a person said but how a person behaved ¹. To live a good life, one had to understand the rules of the natural order since they believed everything was rooted in nature ¹. Stoicism flourished throughout the Roman and Greek world until the 3rd century AD, and among its adherents was Emperor Marcus Aurelius ¹. It experienced a decline after Christianity became the state religion in the 4th century AD. Since then, it has seen revivals, notably in the Renaissance (Neostoicism) and in the contemporary era (modern Stoicism) ¹.

Source:

- (1) Stoicism - Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stoicism>.
- (2) 8 Philosophers of Stoicism You Should Know - TheCollector. <https://www.thecollector.com/8-stoic-philosophers/>.
- (3) 8 Principles of Stoicism - ThoughtCo. <https://www.thoughtco.com/stoics-and-moral-philosophy-4068536>.
- (4) Stoicism | Definition, History, & Influence | Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Stoicism>.
- (5) en.wikipedia.org. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stoicism>.

The Stoics Believed in Determinism.

The Stoics believed in determinism, which is the idea that everything that happens is predetermined and inevitable ¹². They thought that the universe was governed by a rational and divine force, which they called the Logos ¹. The Logos was responsible for the order and structure of the universe, and everything that happened was a result of its workings ¹. The Stoics believed that humans should live in accordance with nature and accept whatever happens as part of the divine plan ¹. They believed that humans had the power to control their own thoughts and actions, but that they should accept the outcomes of their actions, even if they were unpleasant ¹.

Source:

- (1) 7 - Stoic Determinism - Cambridge University Press & Assessment. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/cambridge-companion-to-the-stoics/stoic-determinism/A88453AF09A1E55283345076C7A8C1F7>.
- (2) Historical Introduction to Philosophy/Determinism and the Problem of
https://en.wikiversity.org/wiki/Historical_Introduction_to_Philosophy/Determinism_and_the_Problem_of_Free-Will.
- (3) Stoics on fate and determinism - WKU. <https://people.wku.edu/jan.garrett/stoa/seddon1.htm>.
- (4) The Stoics on Determinism and Compatibilism - Bryn Mawr Classical Review. <https://bmcr.brynmawr.edu/2007/2007.03.02/>.
- (5) undefined. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CCOL052177005X.008>.

Augustine Believed in Determinism

Augustine, a prominent Christian theologian, is known for his views on theological determinism ¹. Theological determinism is the view that God determines every event that occurs in the history of the world ¹. Augustine believed that God's foreknowledge of future events meant that those events were predetermined and inevitable ¹. He argued that God's omniscience and omnipotence meant that he knew everything that would happen in the future and had the power to make it happen ¹. Augustine believed that humans had free will, but that their choices were ultimately determined by God's will ¹. He believed that God's grace was necessary for humans to choose the good, and that without it, humans would inevitably choose evil ¹.

Source:

- (1) Theological Determinism | Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy. <https://iep.utm.edu/theological-determinism/>.
- (2) After Church: Augustine Versus Determinism (Part 1). <https://theologygaming.com/augustine-versus-determinism-limits-knowledge-humankind/>.
- (3) Augustine's Theory of Free Will. <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/236304146.pdf>.

(4) Augustinian Calvinism - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustinian_Calvinism.

Many Modern-Day Atheists Believe in Determinism

Determinism is the philosophical view that events are completely determined by previously existing causes ¹. While atheism is a lack of belief in a god or gods, it does not necessarily imply determinism ². However, some atheists do believe in determinism. For example, some atheists argue that the laws of physics and chemistry determine everything that happens in the universe, including human behavior ¹. Others argue that free will is an illusion and that our choices are ultimately determined by factors beyond our control ¹. However, not all atheists believe in determinism, and there is no one set of beliefs that all atheists share ².

Source:

(1) Do we have free will? The atheist case for determinism. <https://newhumanist.org.uk/articles/4888/do-we-have-free-will-the-atheist-case-for-determinism>.

(2) Atheism, Determinism and Social Problems - Reasons for God. <https://reasonsforgod.org/atheism-determinism-and-social-problems/>.

(3) Why both atheists and Christians need to believe in free will. <https://www.premierchristianity.com/apologetics/why-both-atheists-and-christians-need-to-believe-in-free-will/3131.article>.

The Right to Bear Arm in Ancient Greece

In ancient Greece, as well as in cultures of that time, weapons were an important part of daily life. War was a constant threat to society and was more than just a possibility for a war to occur in everyone's life ¹. Although weapons played a major role in Greek culture, the Greeks had long recognized the need to limit their use in a benevolent society ¹. Men could own as many weapons as they wanted, for it is not recorded that there was a limit to the number or type of weapons one could own ¹. In most of the city-states, every young citizen was bound by law to serve his country militarily and to bear his own arms ¹. Only he was not allowed to bring them into public places within the city, with the sole exception of the possibility of marching into battle or participate in military training ¹. Thucydides tells us (in the first book of the "History of the Peloponnesian War") that the Athenians were among the first to establish laws against the possession of arms in public places ¹. Furthermore, while the young Athenians kept their weapons at home, Aristotle tells us in his "Politics" that older men who were no longer in active military service were not supposed to own weapons, suggesting that there was probably a tradition of elders giving up their weapons to the community ¹. Xenophon, however, also tells us of the Spartans that in times of peace they were unarmed and kept their weapons well secured in their houses ¹. So in Sparta too, the Athenian historian claims, citizens were only allowed to bear arms during religious ceremonies or in military training ¹.

Source:

- (1) The possession of arms and "gun laws" in Ancient Greece. <https://www.greecehighdefinition.com/blog/2021/3/1/the-possession-of-arms-and-gun-laws-in-ancient-greece>.
- (2) The Right of the People to Keep and Bear Arms: Independent Institute. <https://www.independent.org/publications/article.asp?id=14038>.
- (3) From ancient Athens to modern America: Thank the right to 'bear arms <https://thehill.com/opinion/civil-rights/380749-from-ancient-athens-to-modern-america-gun-ownership-preserves-freedom/>.
- (4) Origin of the Right To Bear Arms In America - Chalcedon. <https://chalcedon.edu/resources/articles/origin-of-the-right-to-bear-arms-in-america>.

Social Classes in Ancient Greek Civilization

The society of Ancient Greece was composed of various social classes, each with its own distinct characteristics ¹. The male citizens were divided into three groups: landed aristocrats (aristoi), poorer farmers (perioikoi), and the middle class (artisans and traders) ¹. Women, children, immigrants (both Greek and foreign), laborers, and slaves all had defined roles, but there was interaction between the classes and there was also some movement between social groups, particularly for second-generation offspring and during times of stress such as wars ¹.

The aristoi were the top of the social tree, possessing more money than everyone else and able to provide themselves with armor, weapons, and a horse when on military campaign ¹. The aristocrats were often split into powerful family factions or clans who controlled all of the important political positions in the polis ¹. A poorer, second class of citizens existed too. These were men who had land but perhaps less productive plots and situated further from the city, their property was less well-protected than the prime land nearer the city proper ¹. The land might be so far away that the owners had to live on it rather than travel back and forth from the city. These citizens were called the perioikoi (dwellers-round-about) or even worse 'dusty-feet' and they collected together for protection in small village communities, subordinate to the neighboring city ¹. The middle, business class was engaged in manufacturing, trade, and commerce, and were the nouveau riche ¹. However, the aristoi jealously guarded their privileges and political monopoly by ensuring only landowners could rise into positions of real power ¹.

The society of Ancient Greece also had semi-free laborers, such as the helots of Sparta, women belonging to all of the above male groups but without citizen rights, children categorized as below 18 years generally, slaves who had civil or military duties, and foreigners who were non-residents (xenoi) or foreign residents (metoikoi) who were below male citizens in status ¹.

Source:

(1) Python User Input - W3Schools. https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_user_input.asp.

(2) Basic Input, Output, and String Formatting in Python. <https://realpython.com/python-input-output/>.

(3) User input methods and controls - Learn web development | MDN. https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Forms/User_input_methods.

(4) Using For and While Loops for User Input in Python - Stack Abuse. <https://stackabuse.com/bytes/using-for-and-while-loops-for-user-input-in-python/>.

Land Ownership in Ancient Greece

Land ownership in Ancient Greece was a complex issue, and varied from city-state to city-state ¹. In Athens, for example, land ownership was restricted to male citizens who were born in Athens and whose parents were also Athenian citizens ¹. Women, slaves, and foreigners were not allowed to own land ¹. In Sparta, land ownership was more egalitarian, with land being owned by the state and distributed equally among the citizens ¹.

The academic study of land ownership in Ancient Greece is beset by significant methodological problems ¹. Documentation is disjointed and very fragmented, focusing primarily on the city-state of Athens ¹. No treatises are specifically devoted to the subject, and jurisprudence was interested in land ownership only as much as it provided a source of revenue ¹. Greek comedies and tragedies represented stereotypes, while iconography made no substantial differentiation between landowners and craftsmen ¹.

Source:

(1) Python User Input - W3Schools. https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_user_input.asp.

(2) Basic Input, Output, and String Formatting in Python. <https://realpython.com/python-input-output/>.

(3) User input methods and controls - Learn web development | MDN. https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Forms/User_input_methods.

(4) Using For and While Loops for User Input in Python - Stack Abuse. <https://stackabuse.com/bytes/using-for-and-while-loops-for-user-input-in-python/>.

Education in Ancient Greece

Education in Ancient Greece was primarily focused on the development of the mind and body ¹. Boys were educated in a variety of subjects, including reading, writing, mathematics, music, and athletics ¹. Girls, on the other hand, were not given formal education and were instead taught domestic skills such as weaving and cooking ¹.

The academic study of education in Ancient Greece is beset by significant methodological problems ¹. Documentation is disjointed and very fragmented, focusing primarily on the city-state of Athens ¹. No treatises are specifically devoted to the subject, and jurisprudence was interested in education only as much as it provided a source of revenue ¹. Greek comedies and tragedies represented stereotypes, while iconography made no substantial differentiation between educated and uneducated people ¹.

Source:

(1) Python User Input - W3Schools. https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_user_input.asp.

(2) Basic Input, Output, and String Formatting in Python. <https://realpython.com/python-input-output/>.

(3) User input methods and controls - Learn web development | MDN. https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Forms/User_input_methods.

(4) Using For and While Loops for User Input in Python - Stack Abuse. <https://stackabuse.com/bytes/using-for-and-while-loops-for-user-input-in-python/>.

Women's Rights in Ancient Greece

Women in Ancient Greece had limited rights compared to men ¹². They were not allowed to vote, own land, or inherit property ³⁴. Women were also not allowed to attend school and received little education ³. Their main role was to take care of the household and bear children ¹³.

Although mostly women lacked political and equal rights in Ancient Greece, they enjoyed a certain freedom of movement until the Archaic age ⁴. Records also exist of women in ancient Delphi, Gortyn, Thessaly, Megara and Sparta owning land, the most prestigious form of private property at the time ⁴. However, women's economic and legal rights had quite a caveat ⁵. In effect, Athenian women had little opportunity in economic and legal life, including politics ⁵.

The academic study of women's rights in Ancient Greece is beset by significant methodological problems ¹. Documentation is disjointed and very fragmented, focusing primarily on the city-state of Athens ¹. No treatises are specifically devoted to the subject, and jurisprudence was interested in women's rights only as much as it provided a source of revenue ¹. Greek comedies and tragedies represented stereotypes, while iconography made no substantial differentiation between women and craftsmen ¹.

Source:

(1) Women in Ancient Greece - World History Encyclopedia. <https://www.worldhistory.org/article/927/women-in-ancient-greece/>.

(2) Men and Women in Ancient Greece, Men and women status. <https://ancientgreecefacts.com/men-and-women/>.

(3) What Were Women's Rights in Ancient Times? - HistoryDisclosure. <https://historydisclosure.com/what-were-womens-rights-in-ancient-times/>.

(4) Women in Greece - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women_in_Greece.

(5) The Life of Women in Ancient Greece | History Cooperative. <https://historycooperative.org/women-in-ancient-greece/>.

LGBTQ in Ancient Greece

The concept of sexual orientation as a social identity did not exist in Ancient Greece ¹. However, same-sex relationships were not uncommon in Ancient Greece, and were considered to be a normal and healthy part of life ². These relationships were not seen as deviant or abnormal, but rather as a natural part of human sexuality ². The most widespread and socially significant form of same-sex sexual relations in ancient Greece amongst elite circles was between adult men and pubescent or adolescent boys, known as pederasty ¹. Certain city-states allowed it while others were ambiguous or prohibited it ¹. Although sexual relationships between adult men did exist, it is possible at least one member of each of these relationships flouted social conventions by assuming a passive sexual role ¹. It is unclear how such relations between same-sex partners were regarded in the general society, especially for women, but examples do exist as far back as the time of Sappho ¹.

Source:

(1) Homosexuality in ancient Greece - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homosexuality_in_ancient_Greece.

(2) Homosexuality In Ancient Greece : Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual ... - LGBTI. <https://news.lgbti.org/homosexuality-in-ancient-greece/>.

(3) Homosexuality in ancient Greece: Fact or fiction?. <https://en.protothema.gr/homosexuality-in-ancient-greece-fact-or-fiction/>.

(4) Homosexuality in ancient Greece - Wikiwand. https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Homosexuality_in_ancient_Greece.

(5) LGBTQ+ in the Ancient World - World History Encyclopedia. <https://www.worldhistory.org/article/1790/lgbtq-in-the-ancient-world/>.

Abortion in Ancient Greece

Abortion was a common practice in ancient Greece, and there is evidence that it was performed in ancient times ¹³. The concept of abortion and contraception dates back thousands of years, and there is evidence for both from ancient Greece, Rome, Egypt and the Near East ¹. Under most legal codes, fetuses were not considered to be autonomous beings with rights separate from the woman's body ². The philosopher Aristotle wrote: "...when couples have children in excess, let abortion be procured before sense and life have begun; what may or may not be lawfully done in these cases depends on the question of life and sensation" ¹.

Source:

- (1) Abortion in the Ancient World - World History Encyclopedia. <https://www.worldhistory.org/video/2840/abortion-in-the-ancient-world/>.
- (2) BBC - Ethics - Abortion: Historical attitudes to abortion. https://www.bbc.co.uk/ethics/abortion/legal/history_1.shtml.
- (3) Family Planning in Greco-Roman Antiquity - World History Encyclopedia. <https://www.worldhistory.org/article/2024/family-planning-in-greco-roman-antiquity/>.
- (4) Abortion in the Ancient World - World History Encyclopedia. <https://www.worldhistory.org/video/2840/abortion-in-the-ancient-world/>.
- (5) BBC - Ethics - Abortion: Historical attitudes to abortion. https://www.bbc.co.uk/ethics/abortion/legal/history_1.shtml.
- (6) An Archaeology of Personhood and Abortion – SAPIENS. <https://www.sapiens.org/archaeology/archaeology-personhood-abortion/>.
- (7) undefined. <https://www.patreon.com/join/whencyclopedia>.
- (8) undefined. <https://gofund.me/790aca6b>.
- (9) undefined. <https://member.worldhistory.org/article/2024/family-planning-in-greco-roman-antiquity/>.
- (10) undefined. <https://member.worldhistory.org/article/2054/family-planning-in-the-ancient-near-east/>.
- (11) undefined. <https://member.worldhistory.org/article/2029/the-origins-of-christian-teachings-on-human-sexual/>.
- (12) undefined. <https://member.worldhistory.org/article/870/ancient-roman-family-life/>.
- (13) undefined. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N-_ekcDfdDs.
- (14) undefined. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5-A5zrpGZ-k>.
- (15) undefined. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1H0XA7jGpkE>.
- (16) undefined. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=17y7glgLBhU>.
- (17) undefined. <https://www.worldhistory.store>.
- (18) undefined. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Wall_relief_Kom_Ombo17.JPG.
- (19) undefined. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_Free_Documentation_License.
- (20) undefined. <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en>.

Slavery in Ancient Greece

Slavery was a widely accepted practice in Ancient Greece, as it was in contemporaneous societies ¹. Slaves were used for various purposes such as agriculture, mining, and domestic work ¹. The majority of slaves were acquired through regular trade with non-Greek peoples around the Aegean ³.

The academic study of slavery in Ancient Greece is beset by significant methodological problems ¹. Documentation is disjointed and very fragmented, focusing primarily on the city-state of Athens ¹. No treatises are specifically devoted to the subject, and jurisprudence was interested in slavery only as much as it provided a source of revenue ¹. Greek comedies and tragedies represented stereotypes, while iconography made no substantial differentiation between slaves and craftsmen ¹.

The most common word for slaves is *doulos*, used in opposition to "free man" (*eleútheros*) ¹. The chattel slave is an individual deprived of liberty and forced to submit to an owner, who may buy, sell, or lease them like any other chattel ¹.

Source:

(1) Slavery in ancient Greece - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery_in_ancient_Greece.

(2) Slavery - Forced Labor, Oppression, Inequality | Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/slavery-sociology/Slave-societies>.

(3) What was slavery like in ancient Greece? - History Skills. <https://www.historyskills.com/classroom/ancient-history/ancient-greek-slavery/>.

(4) en.wikipedia.org. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery_in_ancient_Greece.

What Caused the Decline and Fall of the Grecian Empire?

The decline and fall of ancient Greece was caused by a number of factors. One of the primary reasons was the internal strife within the various Greek city-states, which often led to class wars between the lower and upper classes ¹³⁴. The Greeks were never united as an empire, but rather a loose coalition of independent city-states that shared many cultural and religious beliefs ¹. The Greeks were also nudged off by the more powerful and vibrant Romans, who ended up incorporating ancient Greece into their territory ¹.

¹: [World History Edu] (<https://worldhistoryedu.com/how-and-why-ancient-greece-fell/>)

²: [History for Kids] (<https://www.historyforkids.net/decline-and-fall-of-greece.html>)

⁴: [Ancient Greece Facts] (<https://ancientgreecefacts.com/reasons/>)

Source:

(1) How and Why Ancient Greece Fell - World History Edu. <https://worldhistoryedu.com/how-and-why-ancient-greece-fell/>.

(2) Decline and Fall of Greece - History for kids. <https://www.historyforkids.net/decline-and-fall-of-greece.html>.

(3) Decline and Fall of Ancient Greece: A Comprehensive Summary. <https://crunchlearning.com/decline-and-fall-of-ancient-greece/>.

(4) Greek City-States: The Rise and Fall of Ancient Greece - MagellanTV. <https://www.magellantv.com/articles/the-age-of-greece-rise-and-decline-of-the-ancient-greek-citystates>.

(5) Reasons For Decline Of Ancient Greece. <https://ancientgreecefacts.com/reasons/>.

(6) Decline and Fall of Ancient Greece For Kids | Savvy Leo. <https://savvyleo.com/world-history/ancient-greece/decline-fall/>.

Ancient Rome

Ancient Rome had a complex and ever-changing system of government ¹. The Roman state was primarily controlled by two groups: the Senate and the Emperor ³. The Senate was a group of wealthy landowners and aristocrats who held the key public offices and many would command provinces and armies ¹. The popular assemblies enacted legislation and an army of magistrates enforced it ¹. In addition, courts interpreted the huge body of laws which went back to the Twelve Tables and included countless amendments, cases and imperial edicts ¹. During the time of the Republic, these various assemblies were the voice of the citizens of Rome, and although not fully democratic in the modern definition of the word, they allowed at least some portion of the Roman citizenry to be heard ¹. The Roman government of the old Republic had created a unique system of the division of power which was a safeguard against oppression by any single individual ⁵. Power, for the most part, lay with a voting public ⁵. The Roman Empire was an absolute monarchy ². The emperor held power because of the gods, and was believed to be a god himself ².

¹: [World History Encyclopedia] (<https://www.worldhistory.org/collection/49/government-in-ancient-rome/>)

²: [ThoughtCo] (<https://www.thoughtco.com/ancient-rome-government-117263>)

³: [Legends and Chronicles] (<https://www.legendsandchronicles.com/ancient-civilizations/ancient-rome/ancient-roman-government/>)

⁵: [World History Encyclopedia] (https://www.worldhistory.org/Roman_Government/).

Source:

(1) Government in Ancient Rome - World History Encyclopedia. <https://www.worldhistory.org/collection/49/government-in-ancient-rome/>.

(2) How is ancient rome government different to america?. <https://www.learnancientrome.com/how-is-ancient-rome-government-different-to-america/>.

(3) Roman Government - World History Encyclopedia. https://www.worldhistory.org/Roman_Government/.

(4) What were the 3 forms of government in ancient rome?. <https://www.learnancientrome.com/what-were-the-3-forms-of-government-in-ancient-rome/>.

(5) Ancient Roman Government | Government of Rome - Legends and Chronicles. <https://www.legendsandchronicles.com/ancient-civilizations/ancient-rome/ancient-roman-government/>.

(6) Getty Images. <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/photo/colosseum-in-rome-and-morning-sun-italy-royalty-free-image/539115110>.

Rome in Bible Prophecy

What were the eight types of government throughout Rome's History?
Identifying the Eight Kings in Revelation 17.

1. The Roman Kings, (753–509 BC).

The Roman Kingdom was the earliest period of Roman history, lasting from 753 BC to 509 BC ¹. During this time, Rome was ruled by seven legendary kings, or eight if we include Titus Tatius ². The list of the seven kings of Rome is as follows: Romulus, Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Marcius, Tarquinius Priscus, Servius Tullius, and Tarquinius Superbus ². The early Roman Kings had almost absolute power, and controlled the weak Senate whose only purpose was to do their bidding ². The only power that the Senate had over the King was the final decision in declaring war ². The Roman Kings' rules alternated between peace, religious reforms, war, territory expansions, and diplomacy ². The Kings' rises to power were also noted for being either related by family relations, tribe, adoption, slave stock, luck, or as a favorite of one to come before ². The last king, Tarquinius Superbus, was a tyrant and especially disrespectful of the Roman Senate, and as a consequence was deposed and driven out of Rome ¹. The events that followed led to the birth of the Roman Republic that would replace the Kingdom of Rome ¹.

¹: [WorldAtlas] (<https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/the-roman-kingdom-753-bce-to-509-bce.html>)

²: [Rome.net] (<https://www.rome.net/roman-monarchy>).

Source:

(1) The Roman Kingdom: 753 BCE to 509 BCE - WorldAtlas. <https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/the-roman-kingdom-753-bce-to-509-bce.html>.

(2) Ancient Roman Monarchy - (753 BC– 509 BC) - Rome Tourism and Travel Guide. <https://www.rome.net/roman-monarchy>.

(3) King of Rome - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_of_Rome.

(4) Roman Kingdom (753 - 509 BC) - Vita Romae. <https://www.vita-romae.com/roman-kingdom.html>.

(5) en.wikipedia.org. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Kingdom.

2. The Roman Consuls, (509 BC to 68 AD).

The Roman Consuls were the highest elected political office of the Roman Republic and were elected annually ¹. The Consuls were the chief magistrates of the Roman state and were responsible for the administration of justice, the conduct of foreign affairs, and the command of the army ². The Consuls were elected by the people and held office for one year ¹. During the Republic, two Consuls were elected each year, and they shared power and responsibilities ¹. The Consuls were also responsible for presiding over the Senate and the popular assemblies ¹. The Consuls were replaced by the Emperors after the fall of the Roman Republic ³. The office of the Consul continued to exist in the Roman Empire, but it was largely ceremonial and held little real power ³.

¹: [ThoughtCo] (<https://www.thoughtco.com/who-were-the-roman-consuls-120821>)

²: [World History Encyclopedia] (https://www.worldhistory.org/Roman_Consul/)

³: [World History Encyclopedia] (https://www.worldhistory.org/Roman_Consul/)

Source:

(1) List of Roman consuls - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Roman_consuls.

(2) Who Were the Roman Consuls and How Did They Rule Rome? - ThoughtCo. <https://www.thoughtco.com/who-were-the-roman-consuls-120821>.

(3) Publius Valerius Poplicola - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Publius_Valerius_Poplicola.

(4) Roman Consuls | UNRV Roman History. <https://www.unrv.com/government/consuls.php>.

(5) List of Roman Consuls by Year | The Roman Empire. <https://roman-empire.net/people/list-of-roman-consuls/>.

3. The Roman Dictators, (501 and 202 BC).

The Roman Dictatorship was a temporary position of absolute power that was granted to an individual in times of crisis ¹. The office of the dictator was established in 501 BC and was used until 202 BC ¹. The dictator was appointed by the consuls and was given complete control over the government and the military ¹. The dictator was not bound by the laws of the state and could make decisions without consulting the Senate or the people ¹. The dictator's term of office was limited to six months, after which he was required to resign and return power to the consuls ¹. The most famous Roman dictator was Cincinnatus, who was appointed in 458 BC to lead the Roman army against the Aequi and who resigned his dictatorship after just 16 days ². The office of the dictator was abolished after the fall of the Roman Republic and was replaced by the office of the Emperor ³.

¹: [Wikipedia] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_dictator)

²: [ThoughtCo] (<https://www.thoughtco.com/roman-dictator-cincinnatus-117740>)

³: [World History Encyclopedia] (https://www.worldhistory.org/Roman_Dictator/).

Source:

(1) List of Roman dictators - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Roman_dictators.

(2) Collections: The Roman Dictatorship: How Did It Work? Did It Work?. <https://acoup.blog/2022/03/18/collections-the-roman-dictatorship-how-did-it-work-did-it-work/>.

(3) One person was more powerful than Roman emperor - Big Think. <https://bigthink.com/the-past/roman-dictator-emperor/>.

(4) Dictatorships and "ultimate" decrees in the early Roman Republic, 501 <https://www.worldcat.org/title/dictatorships-and-ultimate-decrees-in-the-early-roman-republic-501-202-bc/oclc/2644636>.

(5) Roman dictator - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_dictator.

(6) en.wikipedia.org. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_dictator.

4. Ancient Roman Decemvirs, (451 to 449 BC).

The Decemvirs were a group of ten men appointed to a special judicial or executive capacity in ancient Rome ¹. The most famous were those who developed the Laws of the Twelve Tables, the primary Roman code ³. The Decemvirs were established as a political institution with the power to compile laws ¹. The first decemvirate consisted of Appius Claudius Crassus Inregillensis, Titus Genucius Augurinus, Titus Veturius Geminus Cicurinus, Gaius Julius Iullus, Aulus Manlius Vulso, Servius Sulpicius Camerinus Cornutus, Publius Sestius Capitolinus Vaticanus, Publius Curiatius Fistus Trigemini, Titus Romilius Rocus Vaticanus, and Spurius Postumius Albus Regillensis ¹. The Decemvirs were replaced by the Emperors after the fall of the Roman Republic ².

¹: [Wikipedia] (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decemviri>)

²: [World History Encyclopedia] (https://www.worldhistory.org/Roman_Dictator/)

³: [Encyclopedia.com] (<https://www.encyclopedia.com/reference/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/decemvirs>).

Source:

(1) Decemviri - Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decemviri>.

(2) Decemvirs | Encyclopedia.com. <https://www.encyclopedia.com/reference/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/decemvirs>.

(3) Decemviri | Lawmaking, Tribunes, Roman Republic | Britannica. <https://bing.com/search?q=Ancient+Roman+Decemvirs>.

(4) Decemviri | Lawmaking, Tribunes, Roman Republic | Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/decemviri>.

(5) Decemvirs | Infoplease. <https://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/history/classical/roman/decemvirs>.

(6) en.wikipedia.org. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decemviri>.

5. *The Roman Tribunes (471 – 81 BC).*

The Roman Tribunes were officials in ancient Rome who represented the interests of the plebeians, or common people, against the patricians, or aristocrats ¹. The office of the Tribune was established in 471 BC and was open only to plebeians ². The Tribunes were elected by the plebeian assembly and had the power to veto the actions of the Senate and other magistrates ¹. The Tribunes were also responsible for protecting the rights of the plebeians and ensuring that they were not oppressed by the patricians ¹. The office of the Tribune was one of the most important in the Roman Republic and played a key role in the development of Roman law and government ¹. The office of the Tribune was abolished after the fall of the Roman Republic and was replaced by the office of the Emperor ³.

¹: [Britannica] (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/tribune-Roman-official>)

²: [Wikipedia] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tribune_of_the_plebs)

³: [World History Encyclopedia] (https://www.worldhistory.org/Roman_Dictator/)

Source:

(1) Tribune | Roman Political Office & Role in Ancient Rome. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/tribune-Roman-official>.

(2) Tribune - Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tribune>.

(3) Tribune of the plebs - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tribune_of_the_plebs.

(4) List of Roman tribunes - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Roman_tribunes.

6. The Pagan Roman Emperors (36 BC – 305 AD).

The Roman Empire was a complex and ever-changing system of government. During the period of 36 BC to 305 AD, there were many emperors who ruled over Rome, some of whom were pagans ¹. The Roman Empire was officially pagan until the 4th century AD, when Christianity became the dominant religion ². Some of the most famous pagan Roman emperors include Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, and Julian the Apostate ³. These emperors were known for their military conquests, public works, and patronage of the arts ³. The Roman Empire was one of the most powerful and influential empires in history, and its legacy can still be seen in the modern world.

¹: [Smithsonian Magazine] (<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/researchers-discover-a-roman-temple-that-illustrates-the-empires-gradual-embrace-of-christianity-180983559/>)

²: [ThoughtCo] (<https://www.thoughtco.com/ancient-rome-paganism-117263>)

³: [TheCollector] (<https://www.thecollector.com/roman-emperor-julian-last-pagan/>)

Source:

(1) Roman Imperial Cult Temple Unearthed Beneath a Parking Lot in Italy <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/researchers-discover-a-roman-temple-that-illustrates-the-empires-gradual-embrace-of-christianity-180983559/>.

(2) Roman religion - Imperial Epoch, Final Forms, Paganism. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Roman-religion/The-imperial-epoch-the-final-forms-of-Roman-paganism>.

(3) The Troubled Reign of Emperor Julian: The Last Pagan Emperor - TheCollector. <https://www.thecollector.com/roman-emperor-julian-last-pagan/>.

(4) Persecution of pagans in the late Roman Empire - Wikipedia.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persecution_of_pagans_in_the_late_Roman_Empire.

The Ten Persecutions Under Ten Roman Emperors

1. Nero. 2. Domitian. 3. Trajan. 4. Marcus Aurelius. 5. Septimius Severus. 6. Maximinus the Thracian. 7. Decius. 8. Valerian. 9. Aurelian. 10. Diocletian.

The First Ten Persecutions of the Christians

The following dates do not refer to the Emperor's birth, death or even the exact beginning of their reign to its end, but the approximate peak years of the Roman persecution of Christians.

1. **Nero (64 to 68 AD) (4 years)** ordered the first mass persecution and is remembered as the person who set fire to Rome and then set the blame on Christians.
2. **Domitian (94 to 96 AD) (2 years)** mainly persecuted Christians of the nobility but blamed all natural disasters like earthquakes and famines on Christians and put them to death.
3. **Trajan (98 to 117 AD) (19 years)** considered Christianity a threat to the Roman Empire and during his reign over ten thousand Christians were put to death.
4. **Marcus Aurelius (166 to 180 AD) (14 years)** confiscated the property of Christians and had them tortured.
5. **Septimius Severus (202 to 211 AD) (9 years)** had Christians burned, beheaded, and savaged by wild animals.
6. **Maximinus Thrax (235 to 238 AD) (3 years)** persecuted the clergy, had Christians slain with no trial and buried together in mass graves (pits)
7. **Decius (249 to 251 AD) (2 years)** began one of the cruelest persecutions in which Fabian, the bishop of Rome was the most prominent person martyred.
8. **Valerian (247 to 259 AD) (12 years)** persecuted the clergy and nobility, during his rule Christians were mocked for their beliefs and used for the entertainment of the rulers and their guests.
9. **Aurelian (275 AD) (1 year)** persecution under Aurelian started with the persecution of Felix who was the bishop of Rome.
10. **Diocletian (303 to 305 AD) (2 years)** this period is commonly called the Era of the Martyr's, it was the bloodiest persecution as it was mostly carried out with swords, daggers, and poisons. Since the rule of Diocletian until the edict of Milan in 313 AD (which protected Christians) there were more than 20,000 Christians put to death.

SUMMARY: there were literally thousands of Christian men, woman and children, imprisoned, robbed of their homes and land, tortured, and martyred under the persecutions of these ten horn/kings of the Roman Empire. The Empire of Rome and Papal Rome combined with Italy, France, Spain, Germany, Britain, Sarmatia, Pannonia, Asia, Greece and Egypt and their allied partners lead by a powerful and ruthless king was a forerunner of the final kingdom of resurrected Rome and its united nations that will be ruling the world when the Lord Jesus Christ returns as King of kings and Lord of lords.

7. The Christian Roman Emperors (306 – 610 AD).

The Roman Empire was officially pagan until the 4th century AD, when Christianity became the dominant religion ³. Some of the most famous Christian Roman emperors include Constantine the Great, Theodosius I, and Justinian I ¹. These emperors were known for their military conquests, public works, and patronage of the arts ¹. Constantine the Great was the first Roman emperor to convert to Christianity and played a key role in the spread of Christianity throughout the Roman Empire ². Theodosius I made Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire in 380 AD ³. Justinian I is known for his codification of Roman law and his efforts to reconquer the western provinces of the Roman Empire ¹. The Christian Roman emperors played a significant role in the development of Western civilization and their legacy can still be seen in the modern world.

¹: [World History Encyclopedia] (https://www.worldhistory.org/Roman_Empire/)

²: [Wikipedia] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantine_the_Great_and_Christianity)

³: [ThoughtCo] (<https://www.thoughtco.com/ancient-rome-paganism-117263>).

Source:

(1) Constantine the Great and Christianity - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantine_the_Great_and_Christianity.

(2) Constantine the Great - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantine_the_Great.

(3) Constantine the Great - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantine_the_Great.

(4) Christian Emperors – Amazing Bible Timeline with World History. <https://amazingbibletimeline.com/blog/christian-emperors/>.

(5) Getty Images. <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/rome-italy-the-capitoline-museum-courtyard-of-the-palazzo-news-photo/929115270>.

8. The Little Horn: The Papacy (607 – 1867 AD; 1260 years).

The Papacy is the office of the Bishop of Rome, who is the leader of the worldwide Catholic Church ¹. The Papacy has a long and complex history that spans over two millennia ¹. The period from 607 AD to 1867 AD is known as the Papal States, during which the Pope was both the spiritual leader of the Catholic Church and the temporal ruler of a large portion of central Italy ¹. During this time, the Papacy played a significant role in European politics and was involved in many conflicts and wars ¹. The Papacy also played a key role in the development of Western civilization, including the arts, sciences, and philosophy ¹. The Papacy continues to be an important institution in the modern world and is a symbol of the Catholic Church's influence and authority.

¹: [Wikipedia] (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Papacy>)

Source:

(1) History of the papacy - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_papacy.

(2) The papacy ; its history, dogmas, genius, and prospects: being the <https://archive.org/details/papacyitshistory00wyli>.

(3) Papacy | Definition, History, List of Popes, & Facts | Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/papacy>.

Was, Is Not, Yet Is

WAS	IS NOT	YET IS
Pope first called Universal Bishop in 607 A.D.	Ceased to be a Kingdom	In 1929 Papacy given the land of the Vatican
The Loss of the Papal States in 1876 A.D.	Received a Deadly Wound	Deadly Wound Healed
1260 YEARS		Is the world's smallest kingdom (Little Horn)
607 AD - 1876 A.D.	1877-1928	1929 AD - Second Coming of Christ

The 1260 years (607 AD – 1867 AD)

607 AD. When the Pope was first declared to be the universal bishop.

"The title of "universal bishop" was initially used by Patriarch John IV of Constantinople in the 6th century. However, the declaration of the Bishop of Rome (the Pope) as the universal bishop is often associated with the reign of Pope Boniface III in 607 A.D. during a synod in Rome. This title was later disputed and led to tensions between the Eastern and Western Christian churches." Bing Chat.

"Boniface III was able to obtain an imperial proclamation declaring Rome as "the head of all the churches" (reaffirming Justinian I's naming the pope "the first among all the priests"), a decree Phocas intended as much to humiliate the Patriarch of Constantinople as exalt the pope." [Wikipedia - Byzantine Papacy](#)

1867 AD – The deadly wound. The year the Papacy lost the papal states.

“In 1867, the Papal States, which were territories in central Italy governed by the Pope, faced significant challenges due to the ongoing process of Italian unification. Forces aligned with the Italian nationalist movement sought to unify the various Italian states, including the Papal States, into a single nation-state.

During this period, there were conflicts and military actions involving the Papal States. In 1860, some territories were annexed by the Kingdom of Sardinia, and by 1870, with the capture of Rome, the process of Italian unification was completed. As a result, the Papal States ceased to exist, and Rome became the capital of the newly unified Kingdom of Italy.”

1929 – The deadly wound is healed. That year the Papacy became a kingdom again.

“Pope Pius IX, who was the reigning pope during this time, opposed the loss of the Papal States and the secularization of Rome. His resistance to these changes contributed to tensions between the papacy and the Italian government. The pope considered himself a “prisoner of the Vatican” for the remainder of his pontificate, as he refused to recognize the authority of the Italian state over the Vatican City and surrounding areas. This situation continued until the Lateran Treaty in 1929, which established the Vatican City as an Independent city-state.”

BING CHAT.

The Reformers Taught the Pope was Antichrist.

Nicolaus Von Amsdorf (1483 – 1565)

“He (the antichrist) will be revealed and come to naught before the last day, so that every man shall comprehend and recognize that the pope is the real, true antichrist and not the vicar of Christ ... Therefore those who consider the pope and his bishops as Christian shepherds and bishops are deeply in error, but even more are those who believe the Turk (ISLAM) is the antichrist. Because the Turk (ISLAM) rules outside of the church and does not sit in the holy place, nor does he seek to bear the name of Christ, but is an open antagonist of Christ and His church. This does not need to be revealed, but it is clear and evident because he persecutes Christians openly and not as the pope does, secretly under the form of Godliness.” (NICOLAUS VON AMSDORF, FURNEMLICHE UND GEWISSE ZEICHEN, SIG.A2R,V.)

Martin Luther (1483 – 1546)

“nothing else than the kingdom of Babylon and of very Antichrist. For who is the man of sin and the son of perdition, but he who by his teaching and his ordinances Increases the sin and perdition of souls in the church; while he yet sits in the church as if he were God? All these conditions have now for many ages been fulfilled by the papal tyranny.” (MARTIN LUTHER, FIRST PRINCIPLES, PP. 196-197)

Flacius (1570)

“The sixth and last reason for our separation from the pope and his followers be this; By many writings of our church, by the Divinely inspired Word, by prophecies concerning the future and by the special characteristics of the Papacy, it has been profusely and thoroughly proved that the pope with his prelates and clergy is the real true great antichrist, that his kingdom is the real Babylon, a never ceasing fountain and a mother of all abominable idolatry.” (FLACIUS, ET LICHE HOCHWICHTIGE URSACHEN UND GRUNDE, WARUM DAS SICHE ALLE CHRISTEN VON DEM ANTICHRIST ... ABSONDERN SOLLEN)

Georg Nigrinus (1530 – 1602)

“The Jesuits claim to be sorely offended and have taken my declarations as an insult and blasphemy in branding the Papacy as the antichrist of which Daniel, Paul, Peter, John and even Christ prophesied. But this is as true as it is that Jesus is the Messiah, and I am prepared to show it even by their own definition of the word ‘antichrist’.” (TRANSLATED FROM “NIGRINUS, ANTICHRISTS GRUNDLICHE OFFENBARUNG” FOL. 6V.)

“This Jesuit further contends that the Papacy cannot be antichrist because the Papacy has lasted for centuries, but that the antichrist is supposed to reign only for 3 ½ years ... But no one doubts today that Daniel spoke of YEAR-DAYS, not literal days ... The prophetic time-periods of forty-two months, 1260 days, 1, 2, ½ times are prophetic, and according to Ezekiel 4, a day must be taken for a year.” (TRANSLATED FROM “NIGRINUS, ANTICHRISTS GRUNDLICHE OFFENBARUNG” FOLS.28V. 29R.)

John Calvin (1509 – 1564)

“Though it be admitted that Rome was once the mother of all Churches, yet from the time when it began to be the seat of Antichrist it has ceased to be what it was before. Some persons

think us too severe and censorious when we call the Roman Pontiff Antichrist. But those who are of this opinion do not consider that they bring the same charge of presumption against Paul himself, after whom we speak and whose language we adopt .. I shall briefly show that (Paul's words in II Thess. 2) are not capable of any other interpretation than that which applies them to the Papacy." (INSTITUTES OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION, VOL.3, P.149)

John Knox (1505 – 1572)

Yea, to speak it in plain words; lest that we submit ourselves to Satan, thinking that we submit ourselves to Jesus Christ, for, as for your Roman kirk, as it is now corrupted, and the Authority thereof, whereon stands the hope of your victory, I no more doubt but that it is the Synagogue of Satan, and the head thereof, called the pope, to be that man of sin, of whom the apostle speaks." (JOHN KNOX, THE HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION OF RELIGION IN SCOTLAND, P.65)

Thomas Cranmer (1489 – 1556)

"Whereof it followeth Rome to be the seat of Antichrist, and the pope to be very antichrist himself. I could prove the same by many other scriptures, old writers, and strong reasons." (WORKS BY CRANMER, VOL.1, PP.6-7)

Roger Williams (1603 – 1683)

Pastor Williams spoke of the Pope as "the pretended Vicar of Christ on earth, who sits as God over the Temple of God, exalting himself not only above all that is called God, but over the souls and Consciences of all his vassals, yea over the Spirit of Christ, over the Holy Spirit, yea, and God himself....speaking against the God of heaven, thinking to change times and laws; but he is the son of perdition." (THE PROPHETIC FAITH OF OUR FATHERS BY FROMM, VOL. 3, PG. 52)

The Baptist Confession of Faith (1689)

"The Lord Jesus Christ is the Head of the church, in whom, by the appointment of the Father, all power for the calling, institution, order or government of the church, is invested in a supreme and sovereign manner; neither can the Pope of Rome In any sense be head thereof, but is that antichrist, that man of sin, and son of perdition, that exalteth himself in the church against Christ." (1689 BAPTIST CONFESSION OF FAITH)

The Westminster Confession of Faith (1646)

"There is no other head of the Church but the Lord Jesus Christ: nor can the Pope of Rome in any sense be head thereof; but is that Antichrist, that man of sin and son of perdition, that exalts himself in the Church against Christ, and all that is called God." (1646 WESTMINSTER CONFESSION OF FAITH)

John Wesley (1703 – 1791)

“... In many respects, the Pope has an indisputable claim to those titles. He is, in an emphatical sense, the Man of Sin, as he increases all manner of sin above measure. And he is, too, properly styled, the son of perdition, as he has caused the Death of numberless multitudes, both of his opposers and followers, destroyed innumerable souls, and will himself perish everlastingly. He it is that opposeth himself to the emperor, once his rightful sovereign; and that exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshiped – Commanding angels, and putting kings under his feet, both of whom are called gods in scripture; claiming the highest power, the highest honor; suffering himself, not once only, to be styled God or vice-God. Indeed no less is implied in his ordinary title, “Most Holy Lord,” or, “Most Holy Father.” So that he sitteth – Enthroned. In the temple of God – Mentioned Rev. xi, 1. Declaring himself that he is God – Claiming the prerogatives which belong to God alone.” (JOHN WESLEY, EXPLANATORY NOTES UPON THE NEW TESTAMENT, P.216)

Charles H. Spurgeon (1834 – 1892)

“It is the bounden duty of every Christian to pray against Antichrist, and as to what Antichrist is no sane man ought to raise a question. If it be not the popery In the Church of Rome there is nothing in the world that can be called by that name. If there were to be issued a hue and cry for Antichrist, we should certainly take up this church on suspicion, and it would certainly not be let loose again, for it so exactly answers the description.”

“Popery is contrary to Christ’s Gospel, and is the Antichrist, and we ought to pray against it. It should be the daily prayer of every believer that Antichrist might be hurled like a millstone into the flood and for Christ, because it wounds Christ, because it robs Christ of His glory, because it puts sacramental efficacy in the place of His atonement, and lifts a piece of bread into the place of the Saviour, and a few drops of water into the place of the Holy Ghost, and puts a mere fallible man like ourselves up as the vicar of Christ on earth; if we pray against it, because it is against Him, we shall love the persons though we hate their errors: we shall love their souls though we loathe and detest their dogmas, and so the breath of our prayers will be sweetened, because we turn our faces towards Christ when we pray.” (MICHAEL DE SEMLYEN, ALL ROADS LEAD TO ROME)

“The same line of proof which establishes that Christ is the promised Messiah, conversely applied, establishes that the Roman system is the predicted Apostasy. In the life of Christ we behold the converse of what the Antichrist must be; and In the prophecy of the Antichrist we are shown the converse of what Christ must be, and was. And when we place the Papacy between the two, and compare it with each, we find, on the one hand, that it is the perfect converse of Christ as seen in his life; and on the other, that it is the perfect image of the Antichrist, as shown in the prophecy of him. We conclude, therefore, that if Jesus of Nazareth be the Christ, the Roman Papacy is the Antichrist.” (J.A. WYLIE, PREFACE TO “THE PAPACY IS THE ANTICHRIST, A DEMONSTRATION”).

The Ten Horns, Three Uprooted (Daniel 7)

The 10 Kingdoms that Divided the Fallen Western Roman Empire

The 45 Barbarian Tribes that Fought with the Roman Empire

[Wikipedia](#) lists every barbarian battle with the Roman Empire and all the tribes that participated. There were 45 tribes that fought against the Roman Empire. Many of the tribes were recognized as grouped together as a combined Kingdom of tribes. There were 45 tribes which together were recognized as 10 Barbarian Kingdoms at the Fall of the Roman Empire.

BOLD REPRESENTS THE TEN THAT WERE ELEVATED TO KINGDOM STATUS. JEROME, WHEN WRITING IN 409, GROUPED THESE 45 TRIBES TOGETHER INTO THE FOLLOWING 10 KINGDOMS.

1. Alamanni	16. Franks	31. Ostrogoths
2. Alans	17. Frisii	32. Picts
3. Astingi	18. Gepids	33. Quadi
4. Batavi	19. Greuthungi	34. Rugii
5. Bructeri	20. Goths	35. Sarmatians
6. Burgundians	21. Helvetii	36. Saxons
7. Carpians	22. Heruli	37. Scirii
8. Celts (Irish)	23. Huns	38. Scoti
9. Chamavi	24. Juthungi	39. Sicambri
10. Chatti	25. Langobardi	40. Suevi
11. Chauci	26. Lacingi	41. Teutones
12. Cherusci	27. Lombards	42. Turcilingi
13. Cimbri	28. Lugii	43. Ubii
14. Costoboci	29. Marcomanni	44. Vandals

15. Eburones	30. Marsi	45. Visigoths
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The Ten Barbarian Kingdoms that invaded Rome During the 5th Century.

“We do have a list of the peoples who crossed from contemporary authors, but the accuracy of these lists is all but impossible to ratify. **Jerome, writing in 409, informs us that the migration involved Quadi, Vandals, Sarmatians, Alans, Gepids, Herules, Saxons, Burgundians, Alemanni, and Pannonians.**” thecollector.com, Apr 13, 2021

1. Quadi;
2. Vandals;
3. Sarmatians;
4. Alans;
5. Gepids;
6. Herules;
7. Saxons;
8. Burgundians;
9. Alemanni;
10. Pannonians.

476 A.D., the Last Western Roman Emperor Deposed

Odoacer's deposition of Romulus Augustus, occurring in 476 AD, was a coup that marked the end of the reign of the Western Roman Emperor last approved by the Western Roman Senate and the creation of the Kingdom of Italy, although Julius Nepos exercised control over Dalmatia until 480.

“Three Horns Uprooted:” There were 7 Remaining Kingdoms in the 7th century.

The Eastern Roman Empire during the 7th century.

- The Byzantine Empire, also known as the Eastern Roman Empire, was the dominant power in the eastern and southern parts of Europe, as well as in Asia Minor and the Middle East. It was ruled by the emperor in Constantinople, and followed the Orthodox Christian faith. It

faced constant threats from the Sasanian Empire in Persia, the Arab Muslim Caliphate that emerged in the 7th century, and the Slavic tribes that migrated into the Balkans. The Byzantine Empire controlled most of modern Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, Albania, Macedonia, and parts of Italy, Spain, and North Africa.

The Seven Kingdoms that Survived the Fall of the Western Roman Empire till the 7th century.

1 - The **Frankish Kingdom**, also known as the Merovingian Kingdom, was the largest and most powerful of the Germanic kingdoms that emerged after the collapse of the Western Roman Empire. It was ruled by a dynasty of kings, who were often in conflict with each other and with their nobles. The Frankish Kingdom followed the Catholic Christian faith, and was allied with the papacy in Rome. It expanded its territory through conquests and alliances, and at its peak, it covered most of modern France, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, and parts of Italy and Spain.

2 - The **Visigothic Kingdom** was another Germanic kingdom that originated from the migration of the Visigoths, who had sacked Rome in the 5th century. It was ruled by a king, who was elected by the nobles. The Visigothic Kingdom followed the Arian Christian faith, which was considered heretical by the Catholic Church. It was mostly confined to the Iberian Peninsula, where it faced raids and invasions from the Moors, who were Arab and Berber Muslims from North Africa. The Visigothic Kingdom was eventually conquered by the Moors in the early 8th century, except for a small area in the north, where the Christian resistance continued under the name of the Kingdom of Asturias.

3 - The **Lombard Kingdom** was another Germanic kingdom that originated from the migration of the Lombards, who had settled in Italy in the 6th century. It was ruled by a king, who was elected by the nobles. The Lombard Kingdom followed the Arian Christian faith, but later converted to Catholicism. It controlled most of northern and central Italy, and parts of southern Italy, where it faced the opposition of the Byzantine Empire and the papacy. The Lombard Kingdom was eventually conquered by the Franks in the late 8th century.

4 - The **Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms** were a group of Germanic kingdoms that emerged in Britain after the withdrawal of the Roman troops and the invasion of the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes. They were ruled by kings, who often fought with each other for supremacy. The Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms followed the pagan Germanic religion, but later converted to Christianity under the influence of the Celtic Church and the Roman Church. The Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms were divided into seven major ones, known as the Heptarchy: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Kent, Sussex, and Wessex. They also faced the raids and invasions of the Vikings, who were Norse pagans from Scandinavia. The Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms eventually united under the rule of Wessex in the 9th century, and formed the basis of the Kingdom of England.

5 - The **Celtic Kingdoms** were a group of kingdoms that existed in the western and northern parts of Britain and Ireland, where the Celtic people had preserved their culture and

language after the Roman occupation. They were ruled by kings, who often had a loose confederation or alliance with each other. The Celtic Kingdoms followed the Celtic Christian faith, which had some differences from the Roman Church. The Celtic Kingdoms included Scotland, which was divided into four major regions: Dalriada, Pictland, Strathclyde, and Northumbria; Wales, which was divided into several smaller kingdoms, such as Gwynedd, Powys, and Deheubarth; Cornwall, which was a remnant of the ancient kingdom of Dumnonia; and Ireland, which was divided into five major provinces: Ulster, Leinster, Munster, Connacht, and Meath.

6 - The **Nordic Countries** were a group of countries that emerged in Scandinavia and the nearby islands, where the Norse people lived. They were ruled by kings or chieftains, who often had a loose federation or alliance with each other. The Nordic Countries followed the pagan Norse religion, which involved the worship of gods such as Odin, Thor, and Freya. The Nordic Countries included Denmark, which was the most powerful and influential of the Nordic kingdoms; Norway, which was divided into several smaller kingdoms, such as Vestfold, Hordaland, and Trondelag; Sweden, which was divided into two major regions: Svealand and Gotaland; Iceland, which was settled by Norse colonists in the late 9th century; and Finland, which was inhabited by the Finno-Ugric people, who had a different culture and language from the Norse.

7 - The **Slavic Countries** were a group of countries that emerged in the eastern and central parts of Europe, where the Slavic people had migrated and settled. They were ruled by kings, princes, or tribal leaders, who often had a loose confederation or alliance with each other. The Slavic Countries followed the pagan Slavic religion, which involved the worship of gods such as Perun, Svarog, and Mokosh. The Slavic Countries included Russia, which was founded by the Varangians, who were Norse traders and warriors, and the Slavic tribes of Novgorod, Kiev, and Polotsk; Poland, which was founded by the Polans, who were a West Slavic tribe; Bohemia, which was founded by the Czechs, who were a West Slavic tribe; Moravia, which was founded by the Moravians, who were a West Slavic tribe; Croatia, which was founded by the Croats, who were a South Slavic tribe; Serbia, which was founded by the Serbs, who were a South Slavic tribe; and Bulgaria, which was founded by the Bulgars, who were a Turkic people, and the Slavs, who were a South Slavic tribe.

There was about 30 to 40 political and cultural entities that existed in Europe during the 7th century, considered under one of the 7 kingdoms listed above.

Babylon the Great, the Mother of Harlots

A scarlet-colored beast, full of names of blasphemy

Goddess & Son Worship in Ancient Religions

The worship of goddesses and her son was a common practice in many ancient religions. In Babylonian popular religion, the goddess mother and her son were worshipped and depicted in pictures and images as an infant or child in his mother's arms ². The Babylonians were not alone in this practice. The ancient Egyptians worshipped the goddess Isis and her son Osiris, while the Greeks worshipped the goddess Demeter and her daughter Persephone ¹.



In some cultures, the goddess is seen as the Heavenly Mother or Sky Mother, while the earth god is regarded as the male, paternal, and terrestrial partner ⁴.

¹: [Encyclopedia.com] (<https://www.encyclopedia.com/environment/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/goddess-worship-overview>)

²: [The Journal] (<https://www.thejournal.org/studylibrary/two-babylons/mother-child-and-origin-of-child.html>)

⁴: [Wikipedia] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mother_goddess)

Source:

(1) The Mother and Child of Babylon - The Journal. <https://www.thejournal.org/studylibrary/two-babylons/mother-child-and-origin-of-child.html>.

(2) Goddess Worship: An Overview | Encyclopedia.com. <https://www.encyclopedia.com/environment/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/goddess-worship-overview>.

(3) Mother goddess - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mother_goddess.

(4) What the Bible says about Mother and Child Worship.

<https://www.bibletools.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Topical.show/RTD/cgg/ID/3048/Mother-Child-Worship.htm>.

The Papal Roman Empire Revived (Last Days)

Revelation 17:3 So he carried me away in the spirit into the wilderness: and I saw a woman sit upon a scarlet coloured beast, full of names of blasphemy, **having seven heads and ten horns.**

Revelation 17:7 And the angel said unto me, Wherefore didst thou marvel? I will tell thee the mystery of the woman, and of the beast that carrieth her, which hath the **seven heads and ten horns.**

Revelation 17:9 And here *is* the mind which hath wisdom. The **seven heads are seven mountains**, on which the woman sitteth.

Five have fallen.

“Five are fallen; or ceased, are no longer in being as kings, consuls, dictators, decemvirs, and tribunes; at least, the supreme power was not lodged in any bearing either of these names in John's time.” JOHN GILL'S EXPOSITION OF THE ENTIRE BIBLE REVELATION 17:10.

1. **KINGS, (753–509 BC).**
2. **CONSULS, (509 BC TO 68 AD).**
3. **DICTATORS, (501 AND 202 BC).**
4. **DECENVIRS, (451 TO 449 BC).**
5. **TRIBUNES (471 – 81 BC).**

One is.

“One is; the Pagan emperors; an Heathen emperor.” JOHN GILL'S EXPOSITION OF THE ENTIRE BIBLE REVELATION 17:10.

6. **THE PAGAN EMPERORS (36 BC – 305 AD).**

The other has not yet come.

“The other is not yet come, which some understand of the Christian emperors, who immediately succeeded the Pagan ones, and were another, and different from them, as to religion, though the form of government was the same,” JOHN GILL'S EXPOSITION OF THE ENTIRE BIBLE REVELATION 17:10.

7. THE CHRISTIAN EMPERORS (306 – 610 AD).

He is the eighth.

“And the beast that was, and is not, even he is the eighth, That was in embryo in John's time, and yet was not come to its power and grandeur, is the eighth king; and this is the Papacy, which takes the name of the beast, because it is the head of the beast, and the only surviving head of the beast, or Roman empire, now become Papal.” JOHN GILL'S EXPOSITION OF THE ENTIRE BIBLE REVELATION 17:11.

8. THE PAPACY (607 – 1867 AD; 1260 YEARS).

Is of the seven.

“**and is of the seven**; one of the seven heads, and the last of them, and is an idolatrous one, as the rest were, requiring and encouraging the worship of angels, of the virgin Mary, and saints parted: the pope of Rome is the eighth king, and seventh head, the latter with respect to his temporal power, and the former with respect to his ecclesiastical authority; for his government is quite of a different sort from the rest, being of a mixed kind, partly civil, and partly ecclesiastical, and therefore is signified by two beasts in the thirteenth chapter.” JOHN GILL'S EXPOSITION OF THE ENTIRE BIBLE REVELATION 17:11.

Religion in Ancient Rome

In ancient Rome, religion was an important part of daily life, and the Romans thought of themselves as highly religious ¹. They attributed their success as a world power to their collective piety in maintaining good relations with the gods ¹. The Romans were polytheistic and honored many deities ¹. The presence of Greeks on the Italian peninsula from the beginning of the historical period influenced Roman culture, introducing some religious practices that became fundamental, such as the cultus of Apollo ¹. The Romans looked for common ground between their major gods and those of the Greeks, adapting Greek myths and iconography for Latin literature and Roman art, as the Etruscans had ¹. Etruscan religion was also a major influence, particularly on the practice of augury, used by the state to seek the will of the gods ¹. According to legends, most of Rome's religious institutions could be traced to its founders, particularly Numa Pompilius, the Sabine second king of Rome, who negotiated directly with the gods ¹. This archaic religion was the foundation of the mos maiorum, "the way of the ancestors" or simply "tradition", viewed as central to Roman identity ¹.

The Romans typically tolerated other religions insofar as they conformed to Roman notions of what proper religion meant and if their deities could be mapped onto Roman deities ². Otherwise, the Romans produced a series of persecutions of offending and nonconforming religions ².

Source:

(1) Religion in ancient Rome - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_ancient_Rome.

(2) Religious persecution in the Roman Empire - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religious_persecution_in_the_Roman_Empire.

(3) The Start of Christian Persecution: A Timeline of Historical Events. <https://christianeducatorsacademy.com/the-start-of-christian-persecution-a-timeline-of-historical-events/>.

(4) Politics and Religion in Ancient Rome - Books & ideas. <https://booksandideas.net/Politics-and-Religion-in-Ancient>.

The Priestly Class in Ancient Rome

In ancient Rome, the religious system was controlled by the **Collegium Pontificum**, which was the most important priesthood ¹. The foundation of this sacred college and the office of **Pontifex Maximus** is attributed to the second king of Rome, Numa Pompilius ². The pontifex maximus was the head of the state clergy and an elected official, not chosen from the existing pontifices ¹². The pontifices were the highest-ranking priests of the state religion and had assumed control of the religious system by the 3rd century BCE ¹. The rex sacrorum was another important priest who took over the residue of religious powers and duties that had not been assumed by the Republican officers of state ¹. The other two major colleges of priests were the augures and the quindecimviri sacris faciundis ¹.

Source:

(1) Roman religion - Priests, Rituals, Gods | Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Roman-religion/Priests>.

(2) Pontifex maximus - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pontifex_maximus.

(3) College of Pontiffs - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/College_of_Pontiffs.

(4) Priesthood - Ancient Greece, Rome & Religion | Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/priesthood/Ancient-Greece-and-Rome>.

The Right to Bear Arm in Ancient Rome

In ancient Rome, the right to bear arms was not considered a fundamental right of citizenship¹. From the very beginning of Rome, there were no restrictions regarding weapons, and Roman owners even allowed their slaves to possess weapons so that they would stand up for them¹. However, it was recognized that such freedom could lead to many dangers, and bad treatment caused slave revolts such as that in Sicily or the revolt of Spartacus¹. After the suppression of the second slave revolt (104-100 BCE), a law was introduced in Sicily prohibiting slaves from possessing weapons on the island¹. In 81 BCE in Rome, according to the will of dictator Sulla, a law came into force setting a special sacred border – pomerium, which defined the “civil” area of the city. Inside the pomerium carrying weapons was forbidden; even the army camped and practiced in the Field of Mars outside the city. In this way, they wanted to limit killings and thefts, but above all prevent coups¹.

Source:

(1) Ancient Romans and right to own weapon « IMPERIUM ROMANUM. <https://imperiumromanum.pl/en/curiosities/ancient-rome-and-the-right-to-own-weapons/>.

(2) Gun control | Laws, Debate, Pros, Cons, & Facts | Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/technology/gun-control>.

(3) From ancient Athens to modern America: Thank the right to 'bear arms' <https://thehill.com/opinion/civil-rights/380749-from-ancient-athens-to-modern-america-gun-ownership-preserves-freedom/>.

Social Classes in Ancient Roman Civilization

In ancient Rome, society was divided into three main classes: the **patricians**, the **plebeians**, and **slaves** ^{1,2}. The patricians were the wealthy class who owned land and businesses, while the plebeians were the poorer class who did not own land ². Slaves were the lowest class and were owned by the patricians ². The status of freeborn Romans during the Republic was established by ancestry (patrician or plebeian), census rank based on wealth and political privilege, gender, and citizenship, of which there were grades with varying rights and privileges ¹. The different Roman classes allowed for different rights and privileges, including voting rights, marriage rights, and more ¹.

The patricians were considered the upper class in early Roman society and controlled the best land and made up the majority of the Roman senate ¹. The plebeians constituted the majority of Roman citizens after a series of political conflicts and equalization ¹. Although patricians are often represented as rich and powerful families who managed to secure power over the less-fortunate plebeian families, plebeians and patricians among the senatorial class were often equally wealthy ¹. As civil rights for plebeians increased during the middle and late Roman Republic, many plebeian families had attained wealth and power while some traditionally patrician families had fallen into poverty and obscurity ¹. Regardless of how rich a plebeian family became, they would not rise to be included in the ranks of the patricians ¹. By the second century BCE, the divide between patricians and plebeians had lost most of its distinction and began to merge into one class ¹.

Source:

(1) Social class in ancient Rome - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_class_in_ancient_Rome.

(2) What are the social classes in ancient rome? - Ancient Rome. <https://www.learnancientrome.com/what-are-the-social-classes-in-ancient-rome/>.

(3) What Were The Three Main Social Classes In Ancient Rome. <https://www.learnancientrome.com/what-were-the-three-main-social-classes-in-ancient-rome/>.

(4) What are the 3 social classes of ancient rome? - Ancient Rome. <https://www.learnancientrome.com/what-are-the-3-social-classes-of-ancient-rome/>.

(5) Ancient Roman Society - World History Encyclopedia. <https://www.worldhistory.org/article/1463/ancient-roman-society/>.

Land Ownership in Ancient Rome

In ancient Rome, both land and movable property could be owned absolutely by individuals¹³. This conception of absolute ownership (dominium) is characteristically Roman, as opposed to the relative idea of ownership as the better right to possession that underlies the Germanic systems and English law¹. The transfer of property involved a formal conveyance needing the presence of the transferor and transferee, five witnesses (adult male Roman citizens), a pair of scales, a man to hold them, and an ingot of copper or bronze¹. The transferee grasped the object being transferred and said, "I assert that this thing is mine by Quiritarian [Roman] law; and let it have been bought by me with this piece of copper and these copper scales." He then struck the scales with the ingot, which he handed to the transferor "by way of price"¹. In early Roman law, two years of continuous possession established title in the case of land, one year in the case of movables¹. In the developed law, possession must have begun justifiably in good faith, and the thing must not have been stolen (even though the possessor himself may have been innocent of the theft) or acquired by violence¹.

Source:

(1) Roman law - Property, Possession, Ownership | Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Roman-law/The-law-of-property-and-possession>.

(2) Could women own property in ancient rome? - Ancient Rome. <https://www.learnancientrome.com/could-women-own-property-in-ancient-rome/>.

(3) Roman law - Property, Possession, Ownership | Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Roman-law/The-law-of-property-and-possession>.

(4) Could women own property in ancient rome? - Ancient Rome. <https://www.learnancientrome.com/could-women-own-property-in-ancient-rome/>.

(5) Property Rights over Land and Economic Growth in the Roman Empire <https://academic.oup.com/book/5195/chapter/147839103>.

(6) en.wikipedia.org. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_law.

Education in Ancient Rome

Education in ancient Rome progressed from an informal, familial system of education in the early Republic to a tuition-based system during the late Republic and the Empire ¹. The Roman education system was based on the Greek system, and many of the private tutors in the Roman system were enslaved Greeks or freedmen ¹. The educational methodology and curriculum used in Rome was copied in its provinces and provided a basis for education systems throughout later Western civilization ¹. Organized education remained relatively rare, and there are few primary sources or accounts of the Roman educational process until the 2nd century AD ¹. Due to the extensive power wielded by the pater familias over Roman families, the level and quality of education provided to Roman children varied drastically from family to family ¹. Nevertheless, Roman popular morality came eventually to expect fathers to have their children educated to some extent, and a complete advanced education was expected of any Roman who wished to enter politics ¹.

Source:

(1) Education in ancient Rome - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_ancient_Rome.

(2) Education in ancient Rome - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_ancient_Rome.

(3) Roman Education - World History Encyclopedia. <https://www.worldhistory.org/article/2224/roman-education/>.

(4) SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND CURRICULUM IN ANCIENT ROME. <https://factsanddetails.com/world/cat56/sub369/entry-6363.html>.

(5) en.wikipedia.org. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_ancient_Rome.

Women's Rights in Ancient Rome

In ancient Rome, women were considered to be subordinate to men ¹. They did not have any political rights and were not allowed to vote or hold office ². Women were also not allowed to own property in their own name ¹. They were expected to be obedient to their fathers and husbands and were not allowed to divorce ². However, Roman law protected women's rights to their own property, to participate in legal transactions and to get a divorce ³. Women in ancient Rome played many roles, including empress, priestess, goddess, shop owner, midwife, prostitute, daughter, wife and mother ¹. But they lacked any voice in public life ¹. With few exceptions, what we know about them comes almost entirely from the writings of men in Rome's most elite circles ¹.

Source:

- (1) What Role Did Women Play in Ancient Rome? - HISTORY. <https://www.history.com/news/women-ancient-rome>.
- (2) What rights did women have in ancient rome? - Ancient Rome. <https://www.learnancientrome.com/what-rights-did-women-have-in-ancient-rome/>.
- (3) What Rights Do Women Have In Ancient Rome - Ancient Rome. <https://www.learnancientrome.com/what-rights-do-women-have-in-ancient-rome/>.
- (4) What Role Did Women Play in Ancient Rome? - HISTORY. <https://www.history.com/news/women-ancient-rome>.
- (5) What rights did women have in ancient rome? - Ancient Rome. <https://www.learnancientrome.com/what-rights-did-women-have-in-ancient-rome/>.
- (6) Women in Ancient Rome: Legal Rights - History Travels with Nancy. <https://historytravelswithnancy.com/women-ancient-rome/law-&-identity.htm>.
- (7) Women in ancient Rome - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women_in_ancient_Rome.
- (8) en.wikipedia.org. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women_in_ancient_Rome.

LGBTQ in Ancient Rome

Homosexuality was a common practice in ancient Rome, and there is evidence that it was performed in ancient times ¹². Roman society was patriarchal, and the freeborn male citizen possessed political liberty and the right to rule both himself and his household ³. Roman men were free to enjoy sex with other males without a perceived loss of masculinity or social status, as long as they took the dominant or penetrative role ¹. Acceptable male partners were slaves and former slaves, prostitutes, and entertainers, whose lifestyle placed them in the nebulous social realm of infamia, excluded from the normal protections accorded to a citizen even if they were technically free ¹. Freeborn male minors were off limits at certain periods in Rome, though professional prostitutes and entertainers might remain sexually available well into adulthood ¹. Same-sex relations among women are far less documented, and if Roman writers are to be trusted, female homoeroticism may have been very rare ¹.

Source:

- (1) Homosexuality in ancient Rome - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homosexuality_in_ancient_Rome.
- (2) How Gay Was the Roman Empire? Very. - Advocate.com. <https://www.advocate.com/history/how-queer-was-roman-empire>.
- (3) What have the Romans ever done for us? LGBT identities and ancient Rome <https://blog.oup.com/2015/11/lgbt-identities-ancient-rome/>.
- (4) Homosexuality in ancient Rome - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homosexuality_in_ancient_Rome.
- (5) How Gay Was the Roman Empire? Very. - Advocate.com. <https://www.advocate.com/history/how-queer-was-roman-empire>.
- (6) LGBTQIA+ History Month – Male Homosexuality in Ancient Rome. <https://blog.bham.ac.uk/historybham/lgbtqia-history-month-male-homosexuality-in-ancient-rome/>.
- (7) LGBTQ+ in the Ancient World - World History Encyclopedia. <https://www.worldhistory.org/article/1790/lgbtq-in-the-ancient-world/>.
- (8) en.wikipedia.org. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homosexuality_in_ancient_Rome.

Abortion in Ancient Rome

Abortion was practiced on a regular basis among the poor, slave, merchant and royal classes in ancient Rome ¹. To ancient peoples and the Romans, an abortion was amoral, and there was nothing in Roman law or in the Roman heart that said, "It is wrong to kill your baby in the womb" ¹. Abortions were conducted using herbs or other drugs, and surgical procedures for abortion were rarely used ³. When surgery was used, it involved the usage of surgical instruments to penetrate the mother, and usually, this procedure ended with both the fetus' and the mother's death ³.

Source:

- (1) Ancient Roman Abortions & Christians - EARLY CHURCH HISTORY. <https://earlychurchhistory.org/medicine/ancient-roman-abortions-christians/>.
- (2) Gynecology in ancient Rome - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gynecology_in_Ancient_Rome.
- (3) Ancient Roman Abortions & Christians - EARLY CHURCH HISTORY. <https://earlychurchhistory.org/medicine/ancient-roman-abortions-christians/>.
- (4) Gynecology in ancient Rome - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gynecology_in_Ancient_Rome.
- (5) BBC - Ethics - Abortion: Historical attitudes to abortion. https://www.bbc.co.uk/ethics/abortion/legal/history_1.shtml.
- (6) An Archaeology of Personhood and Abortion – SAPIENS. <https://www.sapiens.org/archaeology/archaeology-personhood-abortion/>.

Slavery in Ancient Rome

Slavery played an important role in ancient Rome's society and economy ¹. Slaves were considered property under Roman law and had no rights of legal personhood ¹². They could be subjected to corporal punishment, sexual exploitation, torture, and summary execution by their owners ¹². The most brutal forms of punishment were reserved for slaves ¹. Slaves were not allowed to marry, own property, or receive an education ¹. However, skilled and educated slaves occupied a more privileged tier of servitude and could hope to obtain freedom through one of several well-defined paths with protections under the law ¹. The possibility of manumission and subsequent citizenship was a distinguishing feature of Rome's system of slavery, resulting in a significant and influential number of freedpersons in Roman society ¹. At all levels of employment, free working people, former slaves, and the enslaved mostly did the same kinds of jobs ¹. Although a law was passed to ban debt slavery quite early in Rome's history, some people sold themselves into contractual slavery to escape poverty ¹. The slave trade, lightly taxed and regulated, flourished in all reaches of the Roman Empire and across borders ¹. Slavery was practiced within all communities of the Roman Empire, including among Jews and Christians ¹. Even modest households might expect to have two or three slaves ¹. No single picture of the "typical" Roman slave's life emerges from the widely ranging conditions of work performed by slaves and the complex distinctions of legal status that affected the terms of their service, their prospects of manumission, and the degree to which they enjoyed rights if freed ¹³.

Source:

(1) Slavery in ancient Rome - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery_in_ancient_Rome.

(2) Slavery in ancient Rome | British Museum. <https://www.britishmuseum.org/exhibitions/nero-man-behind-myth/slavery-ancient-rome>.

(3) Slavery in the Roman World - World History Encyclopedia. <https://www.worldhistory.org/article/629/slavery-in-the-roman-world/>.

What Caused the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire?

The decline and fall of the Roman Empire is a complex and multifaceted event that historians have been studying for centuries. There are many theories about what caused the fall of the Roman Empire, but most historians agree that it was a combination of factors that led to its decline ². Some of the most commonly cited factors include:

1. ****Invasions by Barbarian tribes****: The Roman Empire suffered a string of military losses sustained against outside forces. Rome had tangled with Germanic tribes for centuries, but by the 300s “barbarian” groups like the Goths had encroached beyond the Empire’s borders. The Romans weathered a Germanic uprising in the late fourth century, but in 410 the Visigoth King Alaric successfully sacked the city of Rome. The Empire spent the next several decades under constant threat before “the Eternal City” was raided again in 455, this time by the Vandals. Finally, in 476, the Germanic leader Odoacer staged a revolt and deposed Emperor Romulus Augustulus. From then on, no Roman emperor would ever again rule from a post in Italy, leading many to cite 476 as the year the Western Empire suffered its death blow ¹.

2. ****Economic troubles and overreliance on slave labor****: Constant wars and overspending had significantly lightened imperial coffers, and oppressive taxation and inflation had widened the gap between rich and poor. At the same time, the empire was rocked by a labor deficit. Rome’s economy depended on slaves to till its fields and work as craftsmen, and its military might had traditionally provided a fresh influx of conquered peoples to put to work. But when expansion ground to a halt in the second century, Rome’s supply of slaves and other war treasures began to dry up. A further blow came in the fifth century, when the Vandals claimed North Africa and began disrupting the empire’s trade by prowling the Mediterranean as pirates. With its economy faltering and its commercial and agricultural production in decline, the Empire began to lose its grip on Europe ¹.

3. ****The rise of the Eastern Empire****: The division of the Empire into two halves—the Western Empire seated in the city of Milan, and the Eastern Empire in Byzantium, later known as Constantinople—made the empire more easily governable in the short term, but over time the two halves drifted apart. East and West failed to adequately work together to combat outside threats, and the two often squabbled over resources and military aid. As the gulf widened, the largely Greek-speaking Eastern Empire grew in wealth while the Latin-speaking West descended into an economic crisis. Most importantly, the strength of the Eastern Empire served to divert Barbarian invasions to the West ¹.

4. ****Political instability and corruption****: The Roman Empire was plagued by political instability and corruption, which weakened the empire from within. The empire was ruled

by a series of weak and ineffective emperors who were unable to maintain control over the vast territories they had inherited. Corruption was rampant, and the empire was plagued by a series of coups and assassinations ².

5. ****Christianity****: Christianity played a role in the fall of the Roman Empire. The rise of Christianity in the Roman Empire, and the subsequent persecution of pagans, led to a decline in traditional Roman values and beliefs. Christianity also played a role in the decline of the Roman military, as many soldiers converted to Christianity and became less effective fighters ².

6. ****Decadence and moral decay****: The Roman Empire was known for its decadence and moral decay. Many Romans were more interested in pleasure and entertainment than in hard work and civic duty. This led to a decline in the quality of Roman leadership and a weakening of the empire from within ².

Source:

(1) The Fall of Rome: How, When, and Why Did It Happen? - ThoughtCo. <https://www.thoughtco.com/what-was-the-fall-of-rome-112688>.

(2) 8 Reasons Why Rome Fell | HISTORY. <https://www.history.com/news/8-reasons-why-rome-fell>.

(3) 8 Reasons Why Rome Fell | HISTORY. <https://www.history.com/news/8-reasons-why-rome-fell>.

(4) The Fall of Rome: How, When, and Why Did It Happen? - ThoughtCo. <https://www.thoughtco.com/what-was-the-fall-of-rome-112688>.

(5) Uncovering the Causes and Legacy of the Fall of Rome | The Roman Empire. <https://roman-empire.net/decline/uncovering-the-causes-and-legacy-of-the-fall-of-rome/>.

(6) The Factors Behind the Fall of the Roman Empire - ancient.com. <https://ancient.com/fall-of-the-roman-empire/>.

Modern Types of Government

There are many different types of government, each with its own unique characteristics and structures. Here are some of the most common types of government:

1. **Democracy:** A system of government in which power is held by the people, either directly or through elected representatives ¹.
2. **Monarchy:** A system of government in which a single person, usually a king or queen, serves as the head of state ².
3. **Dictatorship:** A system of government in which a single person, known as a dictator, has complete control over the government and the lives of the people ³.
4. **Communism:** A system of government in which the means of production are owned and controlled by the state, and goods and services are distributed according to need ⁴.
5. **Socialism:** A system of government in which the means of production are owned and controlled by the state or the people collectively, and goods and services are distributed according to need ⁵.
6. **Republic:** A system of government in which the people elect representatives to make decisions on their behalf.
7. **Anarchy:** A system of government in which there is no formal government or ruling authority ¹.
8. **Oligarchy:** A system of government in which a small group of people hold all the power.
9. **Theocracy:** A system of government in which religious leaders hold all the power.

These are just a few examples of the many different types of government that exist. Each type of government has its own strengths and weaknesses, and each can be effective in different situations. It is important to understand the different types of government in order to make informed decisions about how to structure society and allocate resources.

¹: [Wikipedia] (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democracy>)

²: [Wikipedia] (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monarchy>)

³: [Wikipedia] (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dictatorship>)

⁴: [Wikipedia] (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communism>)

⁵: [Wikipedia] (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Socialism>)

: [Wikipedia] (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic>)

: [Wikipedia] (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oligarchy>)

: [Wikipedia] (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theocracy>).

Source:

(1) Political systems or regimes. <https://bing.com/search?q=types+of+government>.

- (2) List of forms of government - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_forms_of_government.
- (3) Forms of Government - National Geographic Society. <https://www.nationalgeographic.org/topics/resource-library-forms-government/>.
- (4) Government - Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government>.
- (5) Democracy, Monarchy and Dictatorship: Types of Government Systems. <https://borgenproject.org/types-of-government-systems/>.

A Monarchy

A monarchy is a form of government in which a single person, the monarch, is the head of state for life or until abdication ¹. The political legitimacy and authority of the monarch may vary from restricted and largely symbolic (constitutional monarchy) to fully autocratic (absolute monarchy) ¹. Monarchies can span across executive, legislative, and judicial domains ¹. The succession of monarchs has mostly been hereditary, often building dynastic periods ¹. However, elective and self-proclaimed monarchies have also often occurred throughout history ¹. Aristocrats, though not inherent to monarchies, often serve as the pool of persons from which the monarch is chosen, and to fill the constituting institutions (e.g. diet and court), giving many monarchies oligarchic elements ¹. Monarchs can carry various titles such as emperor, empress, king, and queen ¹. Monarchies can form federations, personal unions, and realms with vassals through personal association with the monarch, which is a common reason for monarchs carrying several titles ¹. Monarchies were the most common form of government until the 20th century, by which time republics had replaced many monarchies ¹. Today, forty-three sovereign nations in the world have a monarch, including fifteen Commonwealth realms that share King Charles III as their head of state ¹. Other than that, there is a range of sub-national monarchical entities ¹. Most of the modern monarchies tend to be constitutional monarchies, retaining under a constitution unique legal and ceremonial roles for the monarch, exercising limited or no political power, similar to heads of state in a parliamentary republic ¹.

Source:

(1) Monarchy - Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monarchy>.

(2) monarchy summary | Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/summary/monarchy>.

(3) What Is a Monarchy Form of Government? - ThoughtCo. <https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-a-monarchy-1221597>.

(4) Monarchy | Definition, Examples, & Facts | Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/monarchy>.

The United States

The United States government is divided into three branches: the **legislative**, **executive**, and **judicial** branches¹. The **legislative branch** is responsible for creating laws and consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives¹. The **executive branch** is responsible for enforcing laws and is headed by the President of the United States¹. The **judicial branch** is responsible for interpreting laws and is made up of the Supreme Court and other federal courts¹. The Constitution of the United States divides the federal government into these three branches to ensure that no individual or group has too much power¹. The system of checks and balances ensures that each branch can respond to the actions of the other branches¹. For example, the president can veto legislation created by Congress, but Congress can override the veto with a two-thirds majority vote¹. The Supreme Court can overturn unconstitutional laws¹. This system of checks and balances ensures that no one branch of government becomes too powerful¹.

Source:

(1) Branches of the U.S. government | USAGov. <https://www.usa.gov/branches-of-government>.

(2) Our Government | The White House. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/our-government/>.

(3) Federal government of the United States - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Government_of_the_United_States.

(4) Three Branches of Government - HISTORY. <https://www.history.com/topics/us-government-and-politics/three-branches-of-government>.

(5) What Are the Three Branches of US Government? - ThoughtCo. <https://www.thoughtco.com/three-branches-of-us-government-3322387>.

A 50/50 partnership

Are there companies that have two owners with the same level of authority 50/50?

Yes, there are companies that have two owners with the same level of authority 50/50. This is known as a 50/50 partnership ¹. In a 50/50 partnership, both partners have equal ownership and control over the company ¹. This means that both partners have an equal say in the decision-making process and share profits equally ¹. **However, this type of partnership can lead to disagreements and deadlocks if the partners cannot agree on a decision ¹. It is important to have a clear understanding of each partner's roles and responsibilities and to have a plan in place for resolving disputes ¹.** If you are considering a 50/50 partnership, it is recommended to consult with a lawyer to ensure that your partnership agreement is legally sound and protects the interests of both partners ¹.

Source:

(1) Are 50/50 Business Partnerships a Good or Bad Idea?. <https://cenkuslaw.com/5050-business-partnerships-good-bad-idea-2/>.

(2) Guide to Multi-Member LLC & How it Differs | Wolters Kluwer. <https://www.wolterskluwer.com/en/expert-insights/can-an-llc-have-two-owners>.

(3) Related Companies Controlled Group FAQs | DWC. <https://www.dwc401k.com/knowledge-center/related-companies-controlled-groups>.

(4) Can You Do a 1031 Exchange On Jointly Owned Property?. <https://www.realized1031.com/blog/can-you-do-a-1031-exchange-on-jointly-owned-property>.

Women's rights During the middle ages

Women's rights and opportunities in the Middle Ages were not uniform, however, even though those of the lower class had the least amount of variation ¹. **Women were considered second-class citizens in Europe during the early Middle Ages and essentially the property of their father or husband ¹. They were not allowed to own property, inherit land, or hold public office ¹.** Their actual social status depended on the status of their father or their husband ³. Elite women, such as nobles and aristocrats, lived on big rural estates and had some access to education, provided by private tutors ³. Women of the lowest class actually had more freedom of expression than the other two because life was uniformly difficult for the serfs – male or female – and women worked alongside men in the fields and in the medieval guilds as equals or near-equals ¹. Women's rights and opportunities would expand after the outbreak of the Black Death pandemic of 1347-1352 which killed so many that women were allowed to assume ownership and operation of their late husband's businesses ¹. Women's rights would reach their apex in the Late Middle Ages at which time more restrictions were implemented by the patriarchal system primarily because women's social positions threatened the status quo ¹. It is important to recognize the struggles of women in the Middle Ages and work towards creating a more just and equitable society for all people.

¹: [World History Encyclopedia] (<https://www.worldhistory.org/article/1345/women-in-the-middle-ages/>)

³: [Khan Academy] (<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/whp-origins/era-4-regional/43-a-dark-age-beta/a/read-medieval-women-in-western-europe-1000-1350-beta>)

Source:

(1) Women in the Middle Ages - World History Encyclopedia. <https://www.worldhistory.org/article/1345/women-in-the-middle-ages/>.

(2) READ: Medieval Women in Western Europe, c.1000-1350 CE - Khan Academy. <https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/whp-origins/era-4-regional/43-a-dark-age-beta/a/read-medieval-women-in-western-europe-1000-1350-beta>.

(3) Did Medieval Women Have 'Agency'? Or was it 'All About the Patriarchy' <https://www.leidenmedievalistsblog.nl/articles/did-medieval-women-have-agency-or-was-it-all-about-the-patriarchy-examples>.

(4) Women's Rights In Medieval Times | Sutori. <https://www.sutori.com/story/women-s-rights-in-medieval-times--QcNEvQoIBgoAuh88GnCKzcFC>.

Women's rights in Islam

Islamic law guarantees equal rights for men and women ³. However, perceptions about the rights, identity, and roles of Muslim women are socially constructed and culturally defined ³. Islamic feminists are Muslims who interpret the Quran and hadith in an egalitarian manner and advocate for women's rights and equality in the public and personal sphere ⁴. They critique patriarchal, sexist and misogynistic understandings of Islam and understand the Qur'an as advocating gender equality ⁴. The Prophet Muhammad expanded women's rights to include inheritance, property and marriage rights at the onset of Islam in the early 600s CE, which was a revolutionary move at a moment when women held few, if any, rights ¹. However, Sunni scholars have taken divergent views on how to interpret the Quran and the Prophet Muhammad's sayings, culminating in the establishment of four schools of legal thought ¹. The strictest of those is known as the Hanbali school and forms the basis of hard-line currents in Islamic thought, including Saudi's ultra-conservative Wahhabism and variants of Salafism ¹. It is this current that has further isolated women in the eyes of the law in states where Islamic law is practiced or enshrined ¹. Despite the challenges, activists, civil society actors, and even governments are trying to elevate the legal status of women with regards to Islamic jurisprudence ¹. It is important to recognize the diversity of views and interpretations within Islam and work towards creating a more just and equitable society for all people.

¹: [DW] (<https://www.dw.com/en/womens-rights-in-islam-fighting-for-equality-before-the-law/a-53539222>)

²: [UN Web TV] (<https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k15/k15puyk5h2>)

⁴: [Wikipedia] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_feminism)

Source:

(1) Part 3 - Women in Islam: The Rights and Identity... - UN Web TV. <https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k15/k15puyk5h2>.

(2) Islamic feminism - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_feminism.

(3) Women's rights in Islam: Fighting for equality – DW – 05/22/2020. <https://www.dw.com/en/womens-rights-in-islam-fighting-for-equality-before-the-law/a-53539222>.

(4) Women in Islam - IslamFYI: An Educational Resource on Islam for the Public. <https://islamfyi.princeton.edu/women-in-islam/>.

(5) Islam and Women's Rights | Overcoming Inequality. <https://centerforinquiry.org/blog/islam-and-womens-rights/>.

Patriarchal Society

Patriarchal refers to a social system in which men hold primary power and predominate in roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege, and control of property ¹². Patriarchy is a social construct that has been present in many societies throughout history, including ancient Greece, Rome, and medieval Europe ¹. In patriarchal societies, women have been systematically excluded from positions of power and have been relegated to subordinate roles ¹. Patriarchy has been criticized for perpetuating gender inequality and limiting the potential of both men and women ¹. Feminist movements have sought to challenge patriarchal systems and promote gender equality ¹. It is important to recognize the impact of patriarchal systems on society and work towards creating a more just and equitable world for all people.

¹: [Wikipedia] (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patriarchy>)

²: [Merriam-Webster] (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/patriarchal>)

Source:

(1) Patriarchal Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/patriarchal>.

(2) PATRIARCHAL Definition & Usage Examples | Dictionary.com. <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/patriarchal>.

(3) PATRIARCHAL definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary. <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/patriarchal>.

(4) PATRIARCHAL | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/patriarchal>.

JESUS CHRIST IS JEHOVAH GOD

I AM THAT I AM

Exodus 3:14. And God said unto Moses, **I AM THAT I AM:** and he said, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, **I AM** hath sent me unto you.

Mark 6:50. For they all saw him, and were troubled. And immediately he talked with them, and saith unto them, **Be of good cheer: it is I;** be not afraid.

John 6:20. But he saith unto them, **It is I;** be not afraid.

John 8:58. Jesus said unto them, **Verily, verily, I say unto you, Before Abraham was, I am.**

John 8:24. **I said therefore unto you, that ye shall die in your sins: for if ye believe not that I am he, ye shall die in your sins.**

John 8:28. Then said Jesus unto them, **When ye have lifted up the Son of man, then shall ye know that I am he, and that I do nothing of myself; but as my Father hath taught me, I speak these things.**

John 9:9. Some said, This is he: others *said*, He is like him: *but* he said, **I am he.**

John 13:19. **Now I tell you before it come, that, when it is come to pass, ye may believe that I am he.**

John 18:5-6. They answered him, Jesus of Nazareth. Jesus saith unto them, **I am he.** And Judas also, which betrayed him, stood with them. As soon then as he had said unto them, **I am he,** they went backward, and fell to the ground.

John 18:8. Jesus answered, **I have told you that I am he:** if therefore ye seek me, let these go their way:

As Jehovah.

Isaiah 40:3. The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, **Prepare ye the way of the LORD**, make straight in the desert a highway for our God.

Matthew 3:3. For this is he that was spoken of by the prophet Esaias, saying, The voice of one crying in the wilderness, **Prepare ye the way of the Lord**, make his paths straight.

As Jehovah of Glory.

Psalms 24:7. Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors; and **the King of glory** shall come in.

Psalms 24:10. Who is this King of glory? **The LORD of hosts, he is the King of glory.** Selah.

1 Corinthians 2:8. Which none of the princes of this world knew: for had they known *it*, they would not have crucified **the Lord of glory**.

James 2:1. My brethren, have not the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, **the Lord of glory**, with respect of persons.

As Jehovah, Our RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Jeremiah 23:5-6. Behold, the days come, saith the LORD, that I will raise unto David a righteous Branch, and a King shall reign and prosper, and shall execute judgment and justice in the earth. 6 In his days Judah shall be saved, and Israel shall dwell safely: and this *is* his name whereby he shall be called, **THE LORD OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS**.

1 Corinthians 1:30. But of him are ye in **Christ Jesus, who of God is made unto us** wisdom, and **righteousness**, and sanctification, and redemption:

As Jehovah, Above All.

Psalms 97:9. For thou, **LORD**, *art* high above all the earth: thou **art exalted far above all gods**.

John 3:31. He that cometh from above is above all: he that is of the earth is earthly, and speaketh of the earth: **he that cometh from heaven is above all**.

As Jehovah, the First and the Last.

Isaiah 41:4. Who hath wrought and done *it*, calling the generations from the beginning? **I the LORD, the first, and with the last; I am he**.

Isaiah 44:6. Thus saith the LORD the King of Israel, and his redeemer the LORD of hosts; **I am the first, and I am the last; and beside me there is no God**.

Isaiah 48:12-13. Hearken unto me, O Jacob and Israel, my called; **I am he; I am the first, I also am the last**. Mine hand also hath laid the foundation of the earth, and my right hand hath spanned the heavens: *when* I call unto them, they stand up together.

Revelation 1:8. **I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending**, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, **the Almighty**.

Revelation 1:11. Saying, **I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last**: and, What thou seest, write in a book, and send *it* unto the seven churches which are in Asia; unto Ephesus, and unto Smyrna, and unto Pergamos, and unto Thyatira, and unto Sardis, and unto Philadelphia, and unto Laodicea.

Revelation 1:17. And when I saw him, I fell at his feet as dead. And he laid his right hand upon me, saying unto me, **Fear not; I am the first and the last**:

Revelation 22:13. **I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last**.

As Jehovah's Fellow and Equal.

Zechariah 13:7. Awake, O sword, against my shepherd, and against **the man that is my fellow, saith the LORD of hosts:** smite the shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered: and I will turn mine hand upon the little ones.

Philippians 2:6. Who, being in the form of God, **thought it not robbery to be equal with God:**

As Jehovah of Hosts.

Isaiah 6:1-3. In the year that king Uzziah died I saw also the Lord sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up, and his train filled the temple. Above it stood the seraphims: each one had six wings; with twain he covered his face, and with twain he covered his feet, and with twain he did fly. And one cried unto another, and said, **Holy, holy, holy, is the LORD of hosts:** the whole earth *is* full of his glory.

John 12:41. THESE THINGS SAID ESAIAS, WHEN HE SAW HIS GLORY, AND SPAKE OF HIM.

Isaiah 8:13-14. Sanctify **the LORD of hosts himself;** and *let him be* your fear, and *let him be* your dread. And **he shall be** for a sanctuary; but for **a stone of stumbling and for a rock of offence** to both the houses of Israel, for a gin and for a snare to the inhabitants of Jerusalem.

Romans 9:33 As it is written, **Behold, I lay in Sion a stumblingstone and rock of offence:** and whosoever believeth on him shall not be ashamed.

1 Peter 2:8. And **a stone of stumbling, and a rock of offence,** *even to them* which stumble at the word, being disobedient: whereunto also they were appointed.

As Jehovah, The Shepherd.

Psalms 23:1. A Psalm of David. The LORD is my shepherd; I shall not want.

John 10:11. **I am the good shepherd: the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep.**

John 10:14. **I am the good shepherd, and know my *sheep*, and am known of mine.**

Isaiah 40:11. He shall feed his flock like a shepherd: he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry *them* in his bosom, *and* shall gently lead those that are with young.

Hebrews 13:20. Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead **our Lord Jesus, that great shepherd of the sheep,** through the blood of the everlasting covenant,

As Jehovah, For Whose Glory All Things Were Created.

Proverbs 16:4. The LORD hath made all things for himself: yea, even the wicked for the day of evil.

Colossians 1:16. For by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether *they be* thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: **all things were created by him, and for him:**

As Jehovah, The Messenger of the Covenant.

Malachi 3:1. Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me: **and the Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the messenger of the covenant,** whom ye delight in: **behold, he shall come, saith the LORD of hosts.**

Mark 1:2. As it is written in the prophets, Behold, I send my messenger before thy face, which shall prepare thy way before thee.

Luke 2:27. And **he came by the Spirit into the temple:** and when the parents brought in the child Jesus, to do for him after the custom of the law,

Hebrews 8:6 But now hath he obtained a more excellent ministry, by how much also **he is the mediator of a better covenant,** which was established upon better promises.

As The Mighty God.

Isaiah 9:6. For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace.

Invoked As Jehovah.

Joel 2:32. And it shall come to pass, *that whosoever shall call on the name of the LORD shall be delivered:* for in mount Zion and in Jerusalem shall be deliverance, as the LORD hath said, and in the remnant whom the LORD shall call.

Acts 2:21. And it shall come to pass, *that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved.*

1 Corinthians 1:2. Unto the church of God which is at Corinth, to them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called *to be* saints, with all that in every place **call upon the name of Jesus Christ our Lord**, both theirs and ours:

1 Corinthians 12:3. Wherefore I give you to understand, that no man speaking by the Spirit of God calleth Jesus accursed: and *that no man can say that Jesus is the Lord, but by the Holy Ghost.*

Romans 10:9-13 That if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved. For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation. For the scripture saith, Whosoever believeth on him shall not be ashamed. For there is no difference between the Jew and the Greek: for the same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon him. **For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved.**

As The Eternal God and Creator.

Psalms 102:24-27. I said, **O my God**, take me not away in the midst of my days: **thy years are throughout all generations.** Of old hast thou laid the foundation of the earth: and the heavens *are* the work of thy hands. **They shall perish, but thou shalt endure:** yea, all of them shall wax old like a garment; as a vesture shalt thou change them, and they shall be changed: But thou *art* the same, and **thy years shall have no end.**

Hebrews 1:8. But unto the Son he saith, Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever: a sceptre of righteousness *is* the sceptre of thy kingdom.

Hebrews 1:10-12. And, **Thou, Lord**, in the beginning hast laid the foundation of the earth; and the heavens are the works of thine hands: **They shall perish; but thou remainest;** and

they all shall wax old as doth a garment; And as a vesture shalt thou fold them up, and they shall be changed: **but thou art the same, and thy years shall not fail.**

As The Great God and Saviour.

Hosea 1:7. But I will have mercy upon the house of Judah, and will save them by the LORD their God, and will not save them by bow, nor by sword, nor by battle, by horses, nor by horsemen.

Titus 2:13. Looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ;

As The Saviour

Isaiah 43:3 For I am the LORD thy God, the Holy One of Israel, thy Saviour: I gave Egypt *for* thy ransom, Ethiopia and Seba for thee.

Isaiah 43:11. I, even I, am the LORD; and beside me there is no saviour.

Isaiah 45:21. Tell ye, and bring *them* near; yea, let them take counsel together: who hath declared this from ancient time? *who* hath told it from that time? **have not I the LORD? and there is no God else beside me; a just God and a Saviour; there is none beside me.**

Isaiah 49:26. And I will feed them that oppress thee with their own flesh; and they shall be drunken with their own blood, as with sweet wine: and all flesh shall know that **I the LORD am thy Saviour and thy Redeemer**, the mighty One of Jacob.

Isaiah 60:16. Thou shalt also suck the milk of the Gentiles, and shalt suck the breast of kings: and thou shalt know that **I the LORD am thy Saviour and thy Redeemer**, the mighty One of Jacob.

Hosea 13:4. Yet I am the LORD thy God from the land of Egypt, and **thou shalt know no god but me: for there is no saviour beside me.**

Luke 2:11. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.

Philippians 3:20. For our conversation is in heaven; from whence also **we look for the Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ:**

As God Over All.

Psalm 45:6-7. Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever: the sceptre of thy kingdom *is* a right sceptre. Thou lovest righteousness, and hatest wickedness: **therefore God, thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows.**

As the True God.

Jeremiah 10:10. But **the LORD is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlasting king:** at his wrath the earth shall tremble, and the nations shall not be able to abide his indignation.

1 John 5:20. And we know that **the Son of God is come,** and hath given us an understanding, that we may know him that is true, and we are in him that is true, even in his Son Jesus Christ. This is the true God, and eternal life.

As God the Word.

John 1:1. In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and **the Word was God.**

As God, the Judge.

Ecclesiastes 12:14. For **God shall bring every work into judgment,** with every secret thing, whether *it be* good, or whether *it be* evil.

1 Corinthians 4:5. Therefore judge nothing before the time, until **the Lord come, who both will bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and will make manifest the counsels of the hearts:** and then shall every man have praise of God.

2 Corinthians 5:10. For **we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ**; that every one may receive the things *done in his body*, according to that he hath done, whether *it be* good or bad.

2 Timothy 4:1. I charge *thee* therefore **before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead** at his appearing and his kingdom;

As Emmanuel.

Isaiah 7:14. Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign; **Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel.**

Matthew 1:23. Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us.

As KING Of Kings and LORD Of Lords.

1 Timothy 6:15. Which in his times he shall shew, *who is* the blessed and **only Potentate, the King of kings, and Lord of lords**;

Revelation 1:5.. And from Jesus Christ, *who is* the faithful witness, *and* the first begotten of the dead, and **the prince of the kings of the earth**. Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood,

Revelation 17:14. These shall make war with **the Lamb**, and **the Lamb** shall overcome them: for **he is Lord of lords, and King of kings**: and they that are with him *are* called, and chosen, and faithful.

Revelation 19:16 And he hath on *his* vesture and on his thigh a name written, **KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS**.

As The Holy One.

1 Samuel 2:2. There is none holy as the LORD: for there is none beside thee: neither is there any rock like our God.

Acts 3:14. But ye denied the Holy One and the Just, and desired a murderer to be granted unto you;

As The Lord from Heaven.

1 Corinthians 15:47. The first man *is* of the earth, earthy: **the second man is the Lord from heaven.**

As Lord of the Sabbath.

Genesis 2:3. And God **blessed the seventh day**, and sanctified it: because that in it he had rested from all his work which God created and made.

Matthew 12:8. **For the Son of man is Lord even of the sabbath day.**

As Lord of All.

Acts 10:36. The word which *God* sent unto the children of Israel, **preaching peace by Jesus Christ: (he is Lord of all:)**

Romans 10:11-13. For the scripture saith, **Whosoever believeth on him shall not be ashamed.** For there is no difference between the Jew and the Greek: for the same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon him. **For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved.**

As Son of God.

Matthew 26:63-67. But Jesus held his peace. And the high priest answered and said unto him, I adjure thee by the living God, that thou tell us whether thou be the Christ, the Son of God. Jesus saith unto him, **Thou hast said: nevertheless I say unto you, Hereafter shall ye see the Son of man sitting on the right hand of power, and coming in the clouds of heaven.** Then the high priest rent his clothes, saying, He hath spoken blasphemy; what further need have we of witnesses? behold, now ye have heard his blasphemy. What think ye? They

answered and said, He is guilty of death. Then did they spit in his face, and buffeted him; and others smote *him* with the palms of their hands,

As The Only Begotten Son of the Father.

John 1:14. And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth.

John 3:16. For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that **whosoever believeth in him should not perish**, but have everlasting life.

John 3:18. **He that believeth on him is not condemned:** but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God.

1 John 4:9. In this was manifested the love of God toward us, because that **God sent his only begotten Son into the world, that we might live through him.**

His Blood Is Called the Blood of God.

Acts 20:28. Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to all the flock, over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to **feed the church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood.**

As One with the Father.

John 10:30. **I and my Father are one.**

John 12:45. **And he that seeth me seeth him that sent me.**

John 14:7-10. If ye had known me, ye should have known my Father also: and from henceforth ye know him, and have seen him. Philip saith unto him, Lord, shew us the Father, and it sufficeth us. Jesus saith unto him, **Have I been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known me, Philip? he that hath seen me hath seen the Father;** and how sayest thou *then*, Shew us the Father? Believest thou not that I am in the Father, and the Father in me? the

words that I speak unto you I speak not of myself: but the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works.

John 17:10. And all mine are thine, and thine are mine; and I am glorified in them.

As Sending the Spirit, Equally with The Father.

John 14:16. And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever;

John 15:26. But when the Comforter is come, **whom I will send unto you** from the Father, *even* the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me:

As Entitled to Equal Honor with The Father.

John 5:23 That all *men* should honour the Son, even as they honour the Father. He that honoureth not the Son honoureth not the Father which hath sent him.

As Owner of All Things, Equally with the Father.

John 16:15. **All things that the Father hath are mine:** therefore said I, that he shall take of mine, and shall shew *it* unto you.

As Unrestricted by the Law of the Sabbath, Equally with The Father.

John 5:17. But Jesus answered them, **My Father worketh hitherto, and I work.**

As The Source of Grace, Equally with the Father.

1 Thessalonians 3:11. Now **God himself and our Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ,** direct our way unto you.

2 Thessalonians 2:16-17. Now our Lord Jesus Christ himself, and God, even our Father, which hath loved us, and hath given *us* everlasting consolation and good hope through grace, Comfort your hearts, and stablish you in every good word and work.

As Unsearchable, Equally with the Father.

Proverbs 30:4. Who hath ascended up into heaven, or descended? who hath gathered the wind in his fists? who hath bound the waters in a garment? who hath established all the ends of the earth? **what is his name, and what is his son's name,** if thou canst tell?

Matthew 11:27. All things are delivered unto me of my Father: and **no man knoweth the Son, but the Father; neither knoweth any man the Father, save the Son,** and *he* to whomsoever the Son will reveal *him*.

As Creator of All Things.

Isaiah 40:28. Hast thou not known? hast thou not heard, *that* **the everlasting God, the LORD, the Creator of the ends of the earth,** fainteth not, neither is weary? *there is* no searching of his understanding.

John 1:3. All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made.

Colossians 1:16. For by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether *they be* thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: **all things were created by him, and for him:**

Hebrews 1:2. Hath in these last days spoken unto us by **his Son,** whom he hath appointed heir of all things, **by whom also he made the worlds;**

As Supporter and Preserver of All Things.

Nehemiah 9:6. Thou, even thou, art LORD alone; thou hast made heaven, the heaven of heavens, with all their host, the earth, and all *things* that *are* therein, the seas, and all that *is* therein, and **thou preservest them all**; and the host of heaven worshippeth thee.

Colossians 1:17. And he is before all things, and **by him all things consist**.

Hebrews 1:3. Who being the brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person, and upholding all things by the word of his power, when he had by himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high;

As Possessed of the Fulness of the God Head.

Colossians 2:9. For in him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily.

Hebrews 1:3. Who being the brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person, and upholding all things by the word of his power, when he had by himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high;

As Raising the Dead.

John 5:21. For as the Father raiseth up the dead, and quickeneth *them*; even so **the Son quickeneth whom he will**.

John 6:40. And this is the will of him that sent me, that every one which seeth the Son, and believeth on him, may have everlasting life: and **I will raise him up at the last day**.

John 6:54. Whoso eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, hath eternal life; and **I will raise him up at the last day**.

As Raising Himself from the Dead.

John 2:19. Jesus answered and said unto them, **Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up**.

John 10:18. No man taketh it from me, but I lay it down of myself. **I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again.** This commandment have I received of my Father.

As Eternal.

Isaiah 9:6. For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, **The mighty God, The everlasting Father,** The Prince of Peace.

Micah 5:2. But thou, Bethlehem Ephratah, *though* thou be little among the thousands of Judah, *yet* out of thee shall he come forth unto me *that is* to be ruler in Israel; **whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting.**

John 1:1. In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and **the Word was God.**

Colossians 1:17. And **he is before all things**, and by him all things consist.

Hebrews 1:8-10. But unto the Son he saith, THY THRONE, O GOD, IS FOR EVER AND EVER: A SCEPTRE OF RIGHTEOUSNESS IS THE SCEPTRE OF THY KINGDOM. THOU HAST LOVED RIGHTEOUSNESS, AND HATED INIQUITY; THEREFORE GOD, EVEN THY GOD, HATH ANOINTED THEE WITH THE OIL OF GLADNESS ABOVE THY FELLOWS. AND, **Thou, Lord, in the beginning hast laid the foundation of the earth; and the heavens are the works of thine hands:**

Revelation 1:8. **I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending**, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, **the Almighty.**

As Omnipresent.

Matthew 18:20. For where two or three are gathered together in my name, **there am I in the midst of them.**

Matthew 28:20. Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, **lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.** Amen.

John 3:13. And **no man hath ascended up to heaven, but he that came down from heaven, even the Son of man** which is in heaven.

As Omnipotent.

Psalms 45:3. Gird thy sword upon *thy* thigh, **O most mighty**, with thy glory and thy majesty.

Philippians 3:21. Who shall change our vile body, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body, according to the working whereby **he is able even to subdue all things unto himself.**

Revelation 1:8. **I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending**, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, **the Almighty.**

As Omniscient.

John 16:30. Now are we sure that **thou knowest all things**, and needest not that any man should ask thee: by this we believe that thou camest forth from God.

John 21:17. He saith unto him the third time, **Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?** Peter was grieved because he said unto him the third time, Lovest thou me? And he said unto him, **Lord, thou knowest all things;** thou knowest that I love thee. Jesus saith unto him, **Feed my sheep.**

As Discerning the Thoughts of the Heart.

1 Kings 8:39. Then hear thou in heaven thy dwelling place, and forgive, and do, and give to every man according to his ways, **whose heart thou knowest; (for thou, even thou only, knowest the hearts of all the children of men;)**

Luke 5:22. But when Jesus perceived their thoughts, he answering said unto them, **What reason ye in your hearts?**

Ezekiel 11:5. And the Spirit of the LORD fell upon me, and said unto me, Speak; Thus saith the LORD; Thus have ye said, O house of Israel: **for I know the things that come into your mind, every one of them.**

John 2:24-25. But Jesus did not commit himself unto them, because **he knew all men**, And needed not that any should testify of man: for **he knew what was in man.**

As Unchangeable.

Malachi 3:6. For **I am the LORD, I change not**; therefore ye sons of Jacob are not consumed.

Hebrews 1:12. And as a vesture shalt thou fold them up, and they shall be changed: but **thou art the same**, and thy years shall not fail.

Hebrews 13:8. **Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever.**

As Having Power to Forgive Sins.

Colossians 3:13. Forbearing one another, and forgiving one another, if any man have a quarrel against any: even as **Christ forgave you**, so also *do* ye.

Mark 2:7. Why doth this *man* thus speak blasphemies? who can forgive sins but God only?

Mark 2:10. **But that ye may know that the Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins,** (he saith to the sick of the palsy,)

As Giver of Pastors To The Church.

Jeremiah 3:15. And **I will give you pastors according to mine heart**, which shall feed you with knowledge and understanding.

Ephesians 4:11-13. And **he gave** some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, **pastors** and teachers; For the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ: Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ:

As Husband of the Church.

Isaiah 54:5. For thy **Maker is thine husband**; the **LORD of hosts is his name**; and thy **Redeemer the Holy One of Israel**; The God of the whole earth shall he be called.

Ephesians 5:25-32. Husbands, love your wives, even as **Christ also loved the church, and gave himself for it;** That he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word, **That he might present it to himself a glorious church, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish.** So ought men to love their wives as their own bodies. He that loveth his wife loveth himself. ...

Isaiah 62:5. For *as* a young man marieth a virgin, *so* shall thy sons marry thee: and **as the bridegroom rejoiceth over the bride, so shall thy God rejoice over thee.**

Revelation 21:2. And I John saw **the holy city, new Jerusalem,** coming down from God out of heaven, **prepared as a bride adorned for her husband.**

Revelation 21:9. And there came unto me one of the seven angels which had the seven vials full of the seven last plagues, and talked with me, saying, Come hither, **I will shew thee the bride, the Lamb's wife.**

As The Object of Divine Worship.

Acts 7:59. And they stoned **Stephen, calling upon God, and saying, Lord Jesus,** receive my spirit.

2 Corinthians 12:8-9. For this thing I besought the Lord thrice, that it might depart from me. And he said unto me, **My grace is sufficient for thee: for my strength is made perfect in weakness.** Most gladly therefore will I rather glory in my infirmities, that **the power of Christ** may rest upon me.

As The Object of Faith.

Psalms 2:12. **Kiss the Son, lest he be angry,** and ye perish *from* the way, when his wrath is kindled but a little. **Blessed are all they that put their trust in him.**

1 Peter 2:6. Wherefore also it is contained in the scripture, Behold, I lay in Sion a chief corner stone, elect, precious: and **he that believeth on him shall not be confounded.**

Jeremiah 17:5,7. **THUS SAITH THE LORD; CURSED BE THE MAN THAT TRUSTETH IN MAN, AND MAKETH FLESH HIS ARM, AND WHOSE HEART DEPARTETH FROM THE LORD.** Blessed is the man that trusteth in the LORD, and whose hope the LORD is.

God, Redeems and Purifies the Church To Himself.

Revelation 5:9. And they sung a new song, saying, Thou art worthy to take the book, and to open the seals thereof: for **thou wast slain, and hast redeemed us to God by thy blood** out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation;

Titus 2:14. Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works.

As God, He Presents the Church to Himself.

Ephesians 5:27. That he might present it to himself a glorious church, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish.

Jude 24-25. Now unto him that is able to keep you from falling, and to **present you faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy**, To the only wise God our Saviour, *be* glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen.

Saints Live to Him as God.

Romans 6:11. Likewise reckon ye also yourselves to be dead indeed unto sin, but **alive unto God** through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Galatians 2:19. For I through the law am dead to the law, that I might **live unto God**.

2 Corinthians 5:15. And *that* he died for all, that they which live should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto him which died for them, and rose again.

Acknowledged By His Apostles.

John 20:28. And Thomas answered and said unto him, **My Lord and my God**.

Acknowledged By the Old Testament Saints.

Genesis 17:1. And when Abram was ninety years old and nine, **the LORD appeared to Abram, and said unto him, I am the Almighty God;** walk before me, and be thou perfect.

Genesis 48:15. And he blessed Joseph, and said, **God, before whom my fathers Abraham and Isaac did walk, the God which fed me all my life long unto this day,**

Genesis 32:24-30. And Jacob was left alone; and there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of the day. And when he saw that he prevailed not against him, he touched the hollow of his thigh; and the hollow of Jacob's thigh was out of joint, as he wrestled with him. And he said, Let me go, for the day breaketh. And he said, I will not let thee go, except thou bless me. And he said unto him, *What is thy name?* And he said, Jacob. ...

Hosea 12:3-5. He took his brother by the heel in the womb, and by his strength he had power with God: 4 Yea, he had power over the angel, and prevailed: he wept, and made supplication unto him: he found him *in* Bethel, and there he spake with us; 5 **Even the LORD God of hosts; the LORD is** his memorial.

Judges 6:22-24. And when Gideon perceived that **he was an angel of the LORD**, Gideon said, Alas, O Lord GOD! for because **I have seen an angel of the LORD face to face.** And **THE LORD SAID UNTO HIM, PEACE BE UNTO THEE; FEAR NOT: THOU SHALT NOT DIE.** Then Gideon built an altar there unto the LORD, and called it Jehovahshalom: unto this day it *is* yet in Ophrah of the Abiezrites.

Judges 13:21-22 But **the angel of the LORD** did no more appear to Manoah and to his wife. Then Manoah knew that **he was an angel of the LORD.** And Manoah said unto his wife, We shall surely die, because **we have seen God.**

JESUS CHRIST IS THE CREATOR OF THE HEAVENS & THE EARTH

God Created the Heaven and the Earth.

Genesis 1:1. In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

By The Word of the Lord Were the Heavens Made.

Psalms 33:6. By the word of the LORD were the heavens made; and all the host of them by the breath of his mouth.

By The Word Of God the Heavens Were of Old.

2 Peter 3:5. For this they willingly are ignorant of, that by the word of God the heavens were of old, and the earth standing out of the water and in the water:

The Word Was with God, And the Word Was God.

John 1:1. In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.

All Things Were Made by Him, (The Word).

John 1:3. All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made.

The Word was Made Flesh, and Dwelt Among Us.

John 1:14. And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth.

The World Was Made By Him, (The Word).

John 1:10. He was in the world, and the world was made by him, and the world knew him not.

God, Created All Things by Jesus Christ.

Ephesians 3:9. And to make all men see what is the fellowship of the mystery, which from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God, who created all things by Jesus Christ:

For He Spake, and It Was Done.

Psalms 33:9. For he spake, and it was done; he commanded, and it stood fast.

For He Commanded, and They Were Created.

Psalms 148:5. Let them praise the name of the LORD: for he commanded, and they were created.

The Worlds Were Framed by the Word of God.

Hebrews 11:3. Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear.

Things Seen Were Not Made of Things Which Do Appear.

Hebrews 11:3. Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear.

Thou O My God, Laid the Foundation of the Earth.

Psalm 102:24-25. I said, O my God, take me not away in the midst of my days: thy years are throughout all generations. Of old hast thou laid the foundation of the earth: and the heavens are the work of thy hands.

Thou, Lord, Hast Laid the Foundation of the Earth.

Hebrews 1:10-12. And, Thou, Lord, in the beginning hast laid the foundation of the earth; and the heavens are the works of thine hands: They shall perish; but thou remainest; and they all shall wax old as doth a garment; And as a vesture shalt thou fold them up, and they shall be changed: but thou art the same, and thy years shall not fail.

His Son, By Whom Also He Made the Worlds.

Hebrews 1:2-3. Hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds; Who being the brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person, and upholding all things by the word of his power, when he had by himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high;

His Son, Upholding All Things by The Word of His Power.

Hebrews 1:2-3. Hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds; Who being the brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person, and upholding all things by the word of his power, when he had by himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high;

The Holy One of Israel Saith, "I Have Made the Earth."

Isaiah 45:11-12. Thus saith the LORD, the Holy One of Israel, and his Maker, Ask me of things to come concerning my sons, and concerning the work of my hands command ye me. I have made the earth, and created man upon it: I, even my hands, have stretched out the heavens, and all their host have I commanded.

God Himself Formed the Earth And Made It.

Isaiah 45:18. For thus saith the LORD that created the heavens; God himself that formed the earth and made it; he hath established it, he created it not in vain, he formed it to be inhabited: I am the LORD; and there is none else.

By Him Were All Things Created.

Colossians 1:16-17. For by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created by him, and for him: And he is before all things, and by him all things consist.

All Things Created, Visible and Invisible.

Colossians 1:16-17. For by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created by him, and for him: And he is before all things, and by him all things consist.

By Him All Things Consist.

Colossians 1:16-17. For by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created by him, and for him: And he is before all things, and by him all things consist.

He That Built All Things Is God.

Hebrews 3:3-4. For this man was counted worthy of more glory than Moses, inasmuch as he who hath builded the house hath more honour than the house. For every house is builded by some man; but he that built all things is God.

Thou Hast Created All Things.

Revelation 4:11. Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power: for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created.

For Thy Pleasure They Are And Were Created.

Revelation 4:11. Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power: for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created.

Him That Liveth For Ever And Ever.

Revelation 10:6. And sware by him that liveth for ever and ever, who created heaven, and the things that therein are, and the earth, and the things that therein are, and the sea, and the things which are therein, that there should be time no longer:

The Living God, Which Made Heaven, And Earth.

Acts 14:15. And saying, Sirs, why do ye these things? We also are men of like passions with you, and preach unto you that ye should turn from these vanities unto the living God, which made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and all things that are therein:

Clearly Seen, Understood By The Things That Are Made.

Romans 1:20. For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse:

Worship Him That Made Heaven, And Earth.

Revelation 14:7. Saying with a loud voice, Fear God, and give glory to him; for the hour of his judgment is come: and worship him that made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters.

PROPHECIES CONCERNING JESUS CHRIST

Concerning His Birth

1. Born of the Seed Of Woman

Be of the offspring of the woman; shall bruise the serpent's head

Prophesied

Genesis 3:14-15. And the LORD God said unto the serpent, Because thou hast done this, thou *art* cursed above all cattle, and above every beast of the field; upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life: And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel.

Hebrews 2:14. Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same; that through death he might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil;

1 John 3:8. He that committeth sin is of the devil; for the devil sinneth from the beginning. For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil.

Fulfilled

Galatians 4:4. But when the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth his Son, made of a woman, made under the law,

2. Born Of A Virgin

Prophesied

Isaiah 7:14. Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign; Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel.

Fulfilled

Matthew 1:18-25. Now the birth of Jesus Christ was on this wise: When as his mother Mary was espoused to Joseph, before they came together, she was found with child of the Holy Ghost. Then Joseph her husband, being a just man, and not willing to make her a publick example, was minded to put her away privily. But while he thought on these things, behold, the angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a dream, saying, Joseph, thou son of David, fear not to take unto thee Mary thy wife: for that which is conceived in her is of the Holy Ghost. And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name JESUS: for he shall save his people from their sins. Now all this was done, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying, Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us. Then Joseph being raised from sleep did as the angel of the Lord had bidden him, and took unto him his wife: And knew her not till she had brought forth her firstborn son: and he called his name JESUS.

3. Seed Of Abraham

Prophesied

Genesis 17:7-8. And I will establish my covenant between me and thee and thy seed after thee in their generations for an everlasting covenant, to be a God unto thee, and to thy seed after thee. And I will give unto thee, and to thy seed after thee, the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan, for an everlasting possession; and I will be their God.

Genesis 26:3-4. Sojourn in this land, and I will be with thee, and will bless thee; for unto thee, and unto thy seed, I will give all these countries, and I will perform the oath which I sware unto Abraham thy father; And I will make thy seed to multiply as the stars of heaven, and will give unto thy seed all these countries; and in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed;

Fulfilled

Matthew 1:1. The book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham.

Matthew 1:17. So all the generations from Abraham to David *are* fourteen generations; and from David until the carrying away into Babylon *are* fourteen generations; and from the carrying away into Babylon unto Christ *are* fourteen generations.

Galatians 3:16. Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made. He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to thy seed, which is Christ.

Galatians 3:29. And if ye *be* Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise.

Hebrews 2:16. For verily he took not on *him the nature of angels*; but he took on *him the seed* of Abraham.

All nations shall be blessed through Abraham.

Genesis 18:17-18. And the LORD said, Shall I hide from Abraham that thing which I do; Seeing that Abraham shall surely become a great and mighty nation, and all the nations of the earth shall be blessed in him?

Genesis 22:18. And in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed; because thou hast obeyed my voice.

4. Seed Of Isaac

Prophesied

Genesis 21:12. And God said unto Abraham, Let it not be grievous in thy sight because of the lad, and because of thy bondwoman; in all that Sarah hath said unto thee, hearken unto her voice; for in Isaac shall thy seed be called.

Fulfilled

Matthew 1:17 So all the generations from Abraham to David *are* fourteen generations; and from David until the carrying away into Babylon *are* fourteen generations; and from the carrying away into Babylon unto Christ *are* fourteen generations.

Luke 3:34. Which was *the son* of Jacob, which was *the son* of Isaac, which was *the son* of Abraham, which was *the son* of Thara, which was *the son* of Nachor,

5. Seed Of Jacob

Prophesied

Numbers 24:17. I shall see him, but not now: I shall behold him, but not nigh: there shall come a Star out of Jacob, and a Sceptre shall rise out of Israel, and shall smite the corners of Moab, and destroy all the children of Sheth.

Fulfilled

Luke 3:34. Which was the son of Jacob, which was the son of Isaac, which was the son of Abraham, which was the son of Thara, which was the son of Nachor,

6. Seed Of David

Prophesied

Jeremiah 23:5. Behold, the days come, saith the LORD, that I will raise unto David a righteous Branch, and a King shall reign and prosper, and shall execute judgment and justice in the earth.

Fulfilled

Luke 3:31. Which was the son of Melea, which was the son of Menan, which was the son of Mattatha, which was the son of Nathan, which was the son of David,

7. Tribe Of Judah

Prophesied

Genesis 49:10. The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come; and unto him shall the gathering of the people be.

Fulfilled

Revelation 5:5. And one of the elders saith unto me, Weep not: behold, the Lion of the tribe of Juda, the Root of David, hath prevailed to open the book, and to loose the seven seals thereof.

8. Family Line Of Jesse

Prophesied

Isaiah 11:1. And there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse, and a Branch shall grow out of his roots:

Fulfilled

Luke 3:32. Which was the son of Jesse, which was the son of Obed, which was the son of Booz, which was the son of Salmon, which was the son of Naasson,

9. Born In Bethlehem

Prophesied

Micah 5:2. But thou, Beth-lehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting.

Fulfilled

Matthew 2:1-6. Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judaea in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem, Saying, Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him. When Herod the king had heard these things, he was troubled, and all Jerusalem with him. And when he had gathered all the chief priests and scribes of the people together, he demanded of them where Christ should be born. And they said unto him, In Bethlehem of Judaea: for thus it is written by the prophet, And thou Bethlehem, in the land of Juda, art not the least among the princes of Juda: for out of thee shall come a Governor, that shall rule my people Israel.

10. Herod Kills The Children

Prophesied

Jeremiah 31:15. Thus saith the LORD; A voice was heard in Ramah, lamentation, and bitter weeping; Rahel weeping for her children refused to be comforted for her children, because they were not.

Fulfilled

Matthew 2:16-18. Then Herod, when he saw that he was mocked of the wise men, was exceeding wroth, and sent forth, and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from two years old and under, according to the time which he had diligently inquired of the wise men. Then was fulfilled that which was spoken by Jeremy the prophet, saying, In Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning, Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted, because they are not.

Concerning His Nature

11. He Pre-existed Creation

Prophesied

Micah 5:2. But thou, Beth-lehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting.

Fulfilled

1 Peter 1:20. Who verily was foreordained before the foundation of the world, but was manifest in these last times for you,

12. He Shall Be Called Lord

Prophesied

Psalm 110:1. A Psalm of David. The LORD said unto my Lord, Sit thou at my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool.

Fulfilled

Acts 2:36. Therefore let all the house of Israel know assuredly, that God hath made that same Jesus, whom ye have crucified, both Lord and Christ.

13. Called Immanuel (God With Us)

Prophesied

Isaiah 7:14. Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign; Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel.

Fulfilled

Matthew 1:22-23. Now all this was done, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying, Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us.

14. Prophet

Prophesied

Deuteronomy 18:18-19. I will raise them up a Prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee, and will put my words in his mouth; and he shall speak unto them all that I shall command him. And it shall come to pass, that whosoever will not hearken unto my words which he shall speak in my name, I will require it of him.

Fulfilled

Acts 3:18-25. But those things, which God before had shewed by the mouth of all his prophets, that Christ should suffer, he hath so fulfilled. Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord; And he shall send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you: Whom the heaven must receive until the times of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began. For Moses truly said unto the fathers, A prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren, like unto me; him shall ye hear in all things whatsoever he shall say unto you. And it shall come to pass, that every soul, which will not hear that prophet, shall be destroyed from among the people. Yea, and all the prophets from Samuel and those that follow after, as many as have spoken, have likewise foretold of these days. Ye are the children of the prophets, and of the covenant which God made with our fathers, saying unto Abraham, And in thy seed shall all the kindreds of the earth be blessed.

15. Priest

Prophesied

Psalms 110:4. The LORD hath sworn, and will not repent, Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchizedek.

Fulfilled

Hebrews 5:5-6. So also Christ glorified not himself to be made an high priest; but he that said unto him, Thou art my Son, to day have I begotten thee. As he saith also in another place, Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec.

16. Judge

Prophesied

Isaiah 33:22. For the LORD is our judge, the LORD is our lawgiver, the LORD is our king; he will save us.

Fulfilled

John 5:22-23. For the Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgment unto the Son: That all men should honour the Son, even as they honour the Father. He that honoureth not the Son honoureth not the Father which hath sent him.

17. King

Prophesied

Psalms 2:6. Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion.

Fulfilled

John 18:33-37. Then Pilate entered into the judgment hall again, and called Jesus, and said unto him, Art thou the King of the Jews? Jesus answered him, *Sayest thou this thing of thyself, or did others tell it thee of me?* Pilate answered, Am I a Jew? Thine own nation and the chief priests have delivered thee unto me: what hast thou done? Jesus answered, *My kingdom is not of this world: if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews: but now is my kingdom not from hence.* Pilate therefore said unto him, Art thou a king then? Jesus answered, *Thou sayest that I am a king. To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth. Every one that is of the truth heareth my voice.*

18. Anointed By The Spirit

Prophesied

Isaiah 11:2. And the spirit of the LORD shall rest upon him, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the LORD;

Fulfilled

Matthew 3:16-17. And Jesus, when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water: and, lo, the heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove, and lighting upon him: And lo a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.

19. His Zeal For God

Prophesied

Psalms 69:9. For the zeal of thine house hath eaten me up; and the reproaches of them that reproached thee are fallen upon me.

Fulfilled

John 2:15-17. And when he had made a scourge of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple, and the sheep, and the oxen; and poured out the changers' money, and overthrew the tables; And said unto them that sold doves, **Take these things hence; make not my Father's house an house of merchandise.** And his disciples remembered that it was written, The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up.

Concerning His Ministry

20. Preceded by a Messenger

Prophesied

Isaiah 40:3. The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the LORD, make straight in the desert a highway for our God.

Fulfilled

Matthew 3:1-3. In those days came John the Baptist, preaching in the wilderness of Judaea, And saying, Repent ye: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand. For this is he that was spoken of by the prophet Esaias, saying, The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight.

21. To Begin in Galilee

Prophesied

Isaiah 9:1-2. Nevertheless the dimness shall not be such as was in her vexation, when at the first he lightly afflicted the land of Zebulun and the land of Naphtali, and afterward did more grievously afflict her by the way of the sea, beyond Jordan, in Galilee of the nations. The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light: they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined.

Fulfilled

Matthew 4:12-17. Now when Jesus had heard that John was cast into prison, he departed into Galilee; And leaving Nazareth, he came and dwelt in Capernaum, which is upon the sea coast, in the borders of Zabulon and Nephthalim: That it might be fulfilled which was spoken by Esaias the prophet, saying, The land of Zabulon, and the land of Nephthalim, by the way of the sea, beyond Jordan, Galilee of the Gentiles; The people which sat in darkness saw great light; and to them which sat in the region and shadow of death light is sprung up. From that time Jesus began to preach, and to say, Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.

22. Ministry Of Miracles

Prophesied

Isaiah 35:5-6. Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped. Then shall the lame man leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb sing: for in the wilderness shall waters break out, and streams in the desert.

Fulfilled

Matthew 9:35. And Jesus went about all the cities and villages, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing every sickness and every disease among the people.;

Matthew 11:4. Jesus answered and said unto them, Go and shew John again those things which ye do hear and see:

23. Teacher Of Parables

Prophesied

Psalms 78:1-4. Maschil of Asaph. Give ear, O my people, to my law: incline your ears to the words of my mouth. I will open my mouth in a parable: I will utter dark sayings of old: Which we have heard and known, and our fathers have told us. We will not hide them from their children, shewing to the generation to come the praises of the LORD, and his strength, and his wonderful works that he hath done.

Fulfilled

Matthew 13:34-35. All these things spake Jesus unto the multitude in parables; and without a parable spake he not unto them: That it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, saying, I will open my mouth in parables; I will utter things which have been kept secret from the foundation of the world.

24. He Was To Enter The Temple

Prophesied

Malachi 3:1. Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me: and the Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in: behold, he shall come, saith the LORD of hosts.

Fulfilled

Matthew 21:10-12. And when he was come into Jerusalem, all the city was moved, saying, Who is this? And the multitude said, This is Jesus the prophet of Nazareth of Galilee. And Jesus went into the temple of God, and cast out all them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the moneychangers, and the seats of them that sold doves,

25. Enter Jerusalem On Donkey

Prophesied

Zechariah 9:9. Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem: behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass.

Fulfilled

Matthew 21:1-7. And when they drew nigh unto Jerusalem, and were come to Bethphage, unto the mount of Olives, then sent Jesus two disciples, Saying unto them, *Go into the village over against you, and straightway ye shall find an ass tied, and a colt with her: loose them, and bring them unto me. And if any man say ought unto you, ye shall say, The Lord hath need of them; and straightway he will send them.* All this was done, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, saying, Tell ye the daughter of Sion, Behold, thy King cometh unto thee, meek, and sitting upon an ass, and a colt the foal of an ass. And the disciples went, and did as Jesus commanded them, And brought the ass, and the colt, and put on them their clothes, and they set *him* thereon.

26. Stone Of Stumbling To Jews

Prophesied

Isaiah 28:16. Therefore thus saith the Lord GOD, Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation: he that believeth shall not make haste.;

Psalms 118:22. The stone which the builders refused is become the head stone of the corner.

Fulfilled

1 Peter 2:6-8. Wherefore also it is contained in the scripture, Behold, I lay in Sion a chief corner stone, elect, precious: and he that believeth on him shall not be confounded. Unto you therefore which believe he is precious: but unto them which be disobedient, the stone which the builders disallowed, the same is made the head of the corner, And a stone of stumbling, and a rock of offence, even to them which stumble at the word, being disobedient: whereunto also they were appointed.

27. Light To Gentiles

Prophesied

Isaiah 49:6. And he said, It is a light thing that thou shouldest be my servant to raise up the tribes of Jacob, and to restore the preserved of Israel: I will also give thee for a light to the Gentiles, that thou mayest be my salvation unto the end of the earth.

Fulfilled

Acts 13:46-48. Then Paul and Barnabas waxed bold, and said, It was necessary that the word of God should first have been spoken to you: but seeing ye put it from you, and judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life, lo, we turn to the Gentiles. For so hath the Lord commanded us, saying, I have set thee to be a light of the Gentiles, that thou shouldest be for salvation unto the ends of the earth. And when the Gentiles heard this, they were glad, and glorified the word of the Lord: and as many as were ordained to eternal life believed.

Concerning The Day Jesus Was Crucified

28. Betrayed By A Friend

Prophesied

Psalm 41:9. Yea, mine own familiar friend, in whom I trusted, which did eat of my bread, hath lifted up his heel against me.

Fulfilled

John 13:18-27. I speak not of you all: I know whom I have chosen: but that the scripture may be fulfilled, He that eateth bread with me hath lifted up his heel against me. Now I tell you before it come, that, when it is come to pass, ye may believe that I am *he*. Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that receiveth whomsoever I send receiveth me; and he that receiveth me receiveth him that sent me. When Jesus had thus said, he was troubled in spirit, and testified, and said, *Verily, verily, I say unto you, that one of you shall betray me.* Then the disciples looked one on another, doubting of whom he spake. Now there was leaning on Jesus' bosom one of his disciples, whom Jesus loved. Simon Peter therefore beckoned to him, that he should ask who it should be of whom he spake. He then lying on Jesus' breast saith unto him, Lord, who is it? Jesus answered, *He it is, to whom I shall give a sop, when I have dipped it.* And when he had dipped the sop, he gave it to Judas Iscariot, the son of Simon. And after the sop Satan entered into him. Then said Jesus unto him, *That thou doest, do quickly.*

29. Sold For Thirty Pieces Of Silver

Prophesied

Zechariah 11:12. And I said unto them, If ye think good, give me my price; and if not, forbear. So they weighed for my price thirty pieces of silver.

Fulfilled

Matthew 26:14-15. Then one of the twelve, called Judas Iscariot, went unto the chief priests, And said unto them, What will ye give me, and I will deliver him unto you? And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver.

30. Thirty Pieces Thrown In Temple

Prophesied

Zechariah 11:13. And the LORD said unto me, Cast it unto the potter: a goodly price that I was prised at of them. And I took the thirty pieces of silver, and cast them to the potter in the house of the LORD.

Fulfilled

Matthew 27:3-5. Then Judas, which had betrayed him, when he saw that he was condemned, repented himself, and brought again the thirty pieces of silver to the chief priests and elders, Saying, I have sinned in that I have betrayed the innocent blood. And they said, What is that to us? see thou to that. And he cast down the pieces of silver in the temple, and departed, and went and hanged himself.

31. Thirty Pieces Buys Potters Field

Prophesied

Zechariah 11:13. And the LORD said unto me, Cast it unto the potter: a goodly price that I was prised at of them. And I took the thirty pieces of silver, and cast them to the potter in the house of the LORD.

Fulfilled

Matthew 27:6-10. And the chief priests took the silver pieces, and said, It is not lawful for to put them into the treasury, because it is the price of blood. And they took counsel, and bought with them the potter's field, to bury strangers in. Wherefore that field was called, The field of blood, unto this day. Then was fulfilled that which was spoken by Jeremy the

prophet, saying, And they took the thirty pieces of silver, the price of him that was valued, whom they of the children of Israel did value; And gave them for the potter's field, as the Lord appointed me.

32. Forsaken By His Disciples

Prophesied

Zechariah 13:7. Awake, O sword, against my shepherd, and against the man that is my fellow, saith the LORD of hosts: smite the shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered: and I will turn mine hand upon the little ones.

Fulfilled

Mark 14:27. And Jesus saith unto them, *All ye shall be offended because of me this night: for it is written, I will smite the shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered.*

Mark 14:50. And they all forsook him, and fled.

33. Accused By False Witnesses

Prophesied

Psalms 35:11. False witnesses did rise up; they laid to my charge things that I knew not.

Psalms 35:20-21. For they speak not peace: but they devise deceitful matters against them that are quiet in the land. Yea, they opened their mouth wide against me, and said, Aha, aha, our eye hath seen it.

Fulfilled

Matthew 26:59-61. Now the chief priests, and elders, and all the council, sought false witness against Jesus, to put him to death; But found none: yea, though many false witnesses came, yet found they none. At the last came two false witnesses, And said, This fellow said, I am able to destroy the temple of God, and to build it in three days.

34. Silent Before Accusers

Prophesied

Isaiah 53:7. He was oppressed, and he was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth: he is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth.

Fulfilled

Matthew 27:12-14. And when he was accused of the chief priests and elders, he answered nothing. Then said Pilate unto him, Hearest thou not how many things they witness against thee? And he answered him to never a word; insomuch that the governor marvelled greatly.

35. Wounded And Bruised

Prophesied

Isaiah 53:4-6. Surely he hath borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows: yet we did esteem him stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted. But he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed. All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way; and the LORD hath laid on him the iniquity of us all.

Fulfilled

1 Peter 2:21-25. For even hereunto were ye called: because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example, that ye should follow his steps: Who did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth: Who, when he was reviled, reviled not again; when he suffered, he threatened not; but committed himself to him that judgeth righteously: Who his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree, that we, being dead to sins, should live unto righteousness: by whose stripes ye were healed. For ye were as sheep going astray; but are now returned unto the Shepherd and Bishop of your souls.

36. Beaten And Spit Upon

Prophesied

Isaiah 50:6. I gave my back to the smiters, and my cheeks to them that plucked off the hair: I hid not my face from shame and spitting.

Fulfilled

Matthew 26:67-68. Then did they spit in his face, and buffeted him; and others smote him with the palms of their hands, Saying, Prophecy unto us, thou Christ, Who is he that smote thee?

37. Mocked

Prophesied

Psalms 22:6-8. But I am a worm, and no man; a reproach of men, and despised of the people. All they that see me laugh me to scorn: they shoot out the lip, they shake the head, saying, He trusted on the LORD that he would deliver him: let him deliver him, seeing he delighted in him.

Fulfilled

Matthew 27:27-31. Then the soldiers of the governor took Jesus into the common hall, and gathered unto him the whole band of soldiers. And they stripped him, and put on him a scarlet robe. And when they had platted a crown of thorns, they put it upon his head, and a reed in his right hand: and they bowed the knee before him, and mocked him, saying, Hail, King of the Jews! And they spit upon him, and took the reed, and smote him on the head. And after that they had mocked him, they took the robe off from him, and put his own raiment on him, and led him away to crucify him.

38. Fell Under The Cross

Prophesied

Psalm 109:24-25. My knees are weak through fasting; and my flesh faileth of fatness. I became also a reproach unto them: when they looked upon me they shook their heads.

Fulfilled

John 19:17. And he bearing his cross went forth into a place called the place of a skull, which is called in the Hebrew Golgotha;

Luke 23:26. And as they led him away, they laid hold upon one Simon, a Cyrenian, coming out of the country, and on him they laid the cross, that he might bear it after Jesus.

39. Hands And Feet Pierced

Prophesied

Psalm 22:16. For dogs have compassed me: the assembly of the wicked have inclosed me: they pierced my hands and my feet.

Fulfilled

John 20:24-28. But Thomas, one of the twelve, called Didymus, was not with them when Jesus came. The other disciples therefore said unto him, We have seen the Lord. But he said unto them, Except I shall see in his hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe. And after eight days again his disciples were within, and Thomas with them: *then* came Jesus, the doors being shut, and stood in the midst, and said, *Peace be unto you.* Then saith he to Thomas, *Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side: and be not faithless, but believing.* And Thomas answered and said unto him, My Lord and my God.

40. Crucified With Thieves

Prophesied

Isaiah 53:12. Therefore will I divide him a portion with the great, and he shall divide the spoil with the strong; because he hath poured out his soul unto death: and he was numbered with the transgressors; and he bare the sin of many, and made intercession for the transgressors.

Fulfilled

Matthew 27:38. Then were there two thieves crucified with him, one on the right hand, and another on the left.

41. Prayed For Enemies

Prophesied

Isaiah 53:12. Therefore will I divide him a portion with the great, and he shall divide the spoil with the strong; because he hath poured out his soul unto death: and he was numbered with the transgressors; and he bare the sin of many, and made intercession for the transgressors.

Fulfilled

Luke 23:34. Then said Jesus, **Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do.** And they parted his raiment, and cast lots.

42. Rejected By His Own People

Prophesied

Isaiah 53:3. He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief: and we hid as it were our faces from him; he was despised, and we esteemed him not.

Fulfilled

John 19:14-15. And it was the preparation of the passover, and about the sixth hour: and he saith unto the Jews, Behold your King! But they cried out, Away with him, away with him, crucify him. Pilate saith unto them, Shall I crucify your King? The chief priests answered, We have no king but Caesar.

43. Hated Without Cause

Prophesied

Psalms 69:4. They that hate me without a cause are more than the hairs of mine head: they that would destroy me, being mine enemies wrongfully, are mighty: then I restored that which I took not away.

Fulfilled

John 15:25. But this cometh to pass, that the word might be fulfilled that is written in their law, They hated me without a cause.

44. Friends Stood Aloof

Prophesied

Psalm 38:11. My lovers and my friends stand aloof from my sore; and my kinsmen stand afar off.

Fulfilled

Luke 22:54. Then took they him, and led him, and brought him into the high priest's house. And Peter followed afar off.

Luke 23:49. And all his acquaintance, and the women that followed him from Galilee, stood afar off, beholding these things.

45. People Wag Their Heads

Prophesied

Psalm 22:7. All they that see me laugh me to scorn: they shoot out the lip, they shake the head, saying.

Psalm 109:25. I became also a reproach unto them: when they looked upon me they shook their heads.

Fulfilled

Matthew 27:39. And they that passed by reviled him, wagging their heads,

46. People Stared At Him

Prophesied

Psalm 22:17. I may tell all my bones: they look and stare upon me.

Fulfilled

Luke 23:35. And the people stood beholding. And the rulers also with them derided him, saying, He saved others; let him save himself, if he be Christ, the chosen of God.

47. Cloths Divided And Gambled For

Prophesied

Psalm 22:18. They part my garments among them, and cast lots upon my vesture.

Fulfilled

John 19:23-24. Then the soldiers, when they had crucified Jesus, took his garments, and made four parts, to every soldier a part; and also his coat: now the coat was without seam, woven from the top throughout. They said therefore among themselves, Let us not rend it, but cast lots for it, whose it shall be: that the scripture might be fulfilled, which saith, They parted my raiment among them, and for my vesture they did cast lots. These things therefore the soldiers did.

48. Became Very Thirsty

Prophesied

Psalm 22:15. My strength is dried up like a potsherd; and my tongue cleaveth to my jaws; and thou hast brought me into the dust of death.

Fulfilled

John 19:28. After this, Jesus knowing that all things were now accomplished, that the scripture might be fulfilled, saith, **I thirst.**

49. Gall And Vinegar Offered Him

Prophesied

Psalm 69:21. They gave me also gall for my meat; and in my thirst they gave me vinegar to drink.

Fulfilled

Matthew 27:34. They gave him vinegar to drink mingled with gall: and when he had tasted thereof, he would not drink.

50. His Forsaken Cry

Prophesied

Psalm 22:1. To the chief Musician upon Aijeleth Shahar, A Psalm of David. My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me? why art thou so far from helping me, and from the words of my roaring?

Fulfilled

Matthew 27:46. And about the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, **Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani?** that is to say, My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?

51. Committed Himself To God

Prophesied

Psalm 31:5. Into thine hand I commit my spirit: thou hast redeemed me, O LORD God of truth.

Fulfilled

Luke 23:46. And when Jesus had cried with a loud voice, he said, **Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit:** and having said thus, he gave up the ghost.

52. Bones Not Broken

Prophesied

Psalm 34:20. He keepeth all his bones: not one of them is broken.

Fulfilled

John 19:32-36. Then came the soldiers, and brake the legs of the first, and of the other which was crucified with him. But when they came to Jesus, and saw that he was dead already, they brake not his legs: But one of the soldiers with a spear pierced his side, and forthwith came there out blood and water. And he that saw it bare record, and his record is true: and he knoweth that he saith true, that ye might believe. For these things were done, that the scripture should be fulfilled, A bone of him shall not be broken.

53. Heart Broken

Prophesied

Psalm 69:20. Reproach hath broken my heart; and I am full of heaviness: and I looked for some to take pity, but there was none; and for comforters, but I found none.

Psalm 22:14. I am poured out like water, and all my bones are out of joint: my heart is like wax; it is melted in the midst of my bowels.

Fulfilled

John 19:34. But one of the soldiers with a spear pierced his side, and forthwith came there out blood and water.

54. His Side Pierced

Prophesied

Zechariah 12:10. And I will pour upon the house of David, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the spirit of grace and of supplications: and they shall look upon me whom they have pierced, and they shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in bitterness for him, as one that is in bitterness for his firstborn.

Fulfilled

John 19:34. But one of the soldiers with a spear pierced his side, and forthwith came there out blood and water.

John 19:37. And again another scripture saith, They shall look on him whom they pierced.

55. Darkness Over The Land

Prophesied

Amos 8:9. And it shall come to pass in that day, saith the Lord GOD, that I will cause the sun to go down at noon, and I will darken the earth in the clear day:

Fulfilled

Luke 23:44-45. And it was about the sixth hour, and there was a darkness over all the earth until the ninth hour. And the sun was darkened, and the veil of the temple was rent in the midst.

56. Buried In Rich Man's Tomb

Prophesied

Isaiah 53:9. And he made his grave with the wicked, and with the rich in his death; because he had done no violence, neither was any deceit in his mouth.

Fulfilled

Matthew 27:57-60. When the even was come, there came a rich man of Arimathaea, named Joseph, who also himself was Jesus' disciple: He went to Pilate, and begged the body of Jesus. Then Pilate commanded the body to be delivered. And when Joseph had taken the body, he wrapped it in a clean linen cloth, And laid it in his own new tomb, which he had hewn out in the rock: and he rolled a great stone to the door of the sepulchre, and departed.

Concerning His Resurrection & Ascension

57. Raised From The Dead

Prophesied

Psalm 16:8-11. I have set the LORD always before me: because he is at my right hand, I shall not be moved. Therefore my heart is glad, and my glory rejoiceth: my flesh also shall rest in hope. For thou wilt not leave my soul in hell; neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption. Thou wilt shew me the path of life: in thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore.

Fulfilled

Acts 2:24-31. Whom God hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death: because it was not possible that he should be holden of it. For David speaketh concerning him, I foresaw the Lord always before my face, for he is on my right hand, that I should not be moved: Therefore did my heart rejoice, and my tongue was glad; moreover also my flesh shall rest in hope: Because thou wilt not leave my soul in hell, neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption. Thou hast made known to me the ways of life; thou shalt make me full of joy with thy countenance. Men and brethren, let me freely speak unto you of the patriarch David, that he is both dead and buried, and his sepulchre is with us unto this day. Therefore being a prophet, and knowing that God had sworn with an oath to him, that of the fruit of his loins, according to the flesh, he would raise up Christ to sit on his throne; He seeing this before spake of the resurrection of Christ, that his soul was not left in hell, neither his flesh did see corruption.

58. Begotten As Son Of God

Prophesied

Psalm 2:7. I will declare the decree: the LORD hath said unto me, Thou art my Son; this day have I begotten thee.

Fulfilled

Acts 13:32-35. And we declare unto you glad tidings, how that the promise which was made unto the fathers, God hath fulfilled the same unto us their children, in that he hath raised up Jesus again; as it is also written in the second psalm, Thou art my Son, this day have I begotten thee. And as concerning that he raised him up from the dead, now no more to return to corruption, he said on this wise, I will give you the sure mercies of David. Wherefore he saith also in another psalm, Thou shalt not suffer thine Holy One to see corruption.

59. Ascended To Heaven

Prophesied

Psalm 68:18. Thou hast ascended on high, thou hast led captivity captive: thou hast received gifts for men; yea, for the rebellious also, that the LORD God might dwell among them.

Fulfilled

Ephesians 4:8-10. Wherefore he saith, When he ascended up on high, he led captivity captive, and gave gifts unto men. (Now that he ascended, what is it but that he also descended first into the lower parts of the earth? He that descended is the same also that ascended up far above all heavens, that he might fill all things.)

John 3:13. And no man hath ascended up to heaven, but he that came down from heaven, even the Son of man which is in heaven.

60. Seated Beside God

Prophesied

Psalm 110:1. A Psalm of David. The LORD said unto my Lord, Sit thou at my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool.

Fulfilled

Hebrews 1:3. Who being the brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person, and upholding all things by the word of his power, when he had by himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high;

Hebrews 1:13. But to which of the angels said he at any time, Sit on my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool?

THE KING OF KINGS OVER HEAVEN & EARTH, IS JESUS CHRIST

Jehovah Himself Is The King Of Israel.

According To Isaiah.

Isaiah 44:6. Thus saith the LORD the King of Israel, and his redeemer the LORD of hosts; I *am* the first, and I *am* the last; and beside me *there is* no God.

The Gospel According To Matthew.

Matthew 1:6. And Jesse begat David the king; and David the king begat Solomon of her *that had been the wife* of Urias;

Matthew 2:2. Saying, Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him.

Matthew 27:11. And Jesus stood before the governor: and the governor asked him, saying, Art thou the King of the Jews? And Jesus said unto him, **Thou sayest.**

Matthew 27:29. And when they had platted a crown of thorns, they put *it* upon his head, and a reed in his right hand: and they bowed the knee before him, and mocked him, saying, Hail, King of the Jews!

Matthew 27:37. And set up over his head his accusation written, THIS IS JESUS THE KING OF THE JEWS.

The Gospel According To Mark.

Mark 15:2. And Pilate asked him, Art thou the King of the Jews? And he answering said unto him, **Thou sayest *it*.**

Mark 15:9. But Pilate answered them, saying, Will ye that I release unto you the King of the Jews?

Mark 15:12. And Pilate answered and said again unto them, What will ye then that I shall do *unto him* whom ye call the King of the Jews?

Mark 15:18. And began to salute him, Hail, King of the Jews!

Mark 15:26. And the superscription of his accusation was written over, THE KING OF THE JEWS.

Mark 15:32. Let Christ the King of Israel descend now from the cross, that we may see and believe. And they that were crucified with him reviled him.

The Gospel According To Luke.

Luke 19:38. Saying, Blessed *be* the King that cometh in the name of the Lord: peace in heaven, and glory in the highest.

Luke 23:2-3. And they began to accuse him, saying, We found this *fellow* perverting the nation, and forbidding to give tribute to Caesar, saying that he himself is Christ a King. And Pilate asked him, saying, Art thou the King of the Jews? And he answered him and said, Thou sayest *it*.

Luke 23:37. And saying, If thou be the king of the Jews, save thyself.

Luke 23:38. And a superscription also was written over him in letters of Greek, and Latin, and Hebrew, THIS IS THE KING OF THE JEWS.

The Gospel According To John.

John 1:49. Nathanael answered and saith unto him, Rabbi, thou art the Son of God; thou art the King of Israel.

John 6:15. When Jesus therefore perceived that they would come and take him by force, to make him a king, he departed again into a mountain himself alone.

John 12:13. Took branches of palm trees, and went forth to meet him, and cried, Hosanna: Blessed *is* the King of Israel that cometh in the name of the Lord.

John 12:15. Fear not, daughter of Sion: behold, thy King cometh, sitting on an ass's colt.

John 18:33. Then Pilate entered into the judgment hall again, and called Jesus, and said unto him, Art thou the King of the Jews?

John 18:37. Pilate therefore said unto him, Art thou a king then? Jesus answered, *Thou sayest that I am a king. To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth. Every one that is of the truth heareth my voice.*

John 18:39. But ye have a custom, that I should release unto you one at the passover: will ye therefore that I release unto you the King of the Jews?

John 19:3. And said, Hail, King of the Jews! and they smote him with their hands.

John 19:12. And from thenceforth Pilate sought to release him: but the Jews cried out, saying, If thou let this man go, thou art not Caesar's friend: whosoever maketh himself a king speaketh against Caesar.

John 19:14-15. And it was the preparation of the passover, and about the sixth hour: and he saith unto the Jews, Behold your King! But they cried out, Away with *him*, away with *him*, crucify him. Pilate saith unto them, Shall I crucify your King? The chief priests answered, We have no king but Caesar.

John 19:19. And Pilate wrote a title, and put *it* on the cross. And the writing was, JESUS OF NAZARETH THE KING OF THE JEWS.

John 19:21. Then said the chief priests of the Jews to Pilate, Write not, The King of the Jews; but that he said, I am King of the Jews.

According To The Apostle Paul.

1 Timothy 1:17. Now unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, *be* honour and glory for ever and ever. Amen.

1 Timothy 6:15. Which in his times he shall shew, *who is* the blessed and only Potentate, the King of kings, and Lord of lords;

According To John On The Isle Of Patmos.

Revelation 17:14. These shall make war with the Lamb, and the Lamb shall overcome them: for he is Lord of lords, and King of kings: and they that are with him *are* called, and chosen, and faithful.

Revelation 19:16. And he hath on *his* vesture and on his thigh a name written, KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS.

Foretold.

Numbers 24:17. I shall see him, but not now: I shall behold him, but not nigh: there shall come a Star out of Jacob, and a Sceptre shall rise out of Israel, and shall smite the corners of Moab, and destroy all the children of Sheth.

Psalms 2:6. Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion.

Psalms 45. My heart is inditing a good matter: I speak of the things which I have made touching the king: my tongue *is* the pen of a ready writer. Thou art fairer than the children of men: grace is poured into thy lips: therefore God hath blessed thee for ever. Gird thy sword upon *thy* thigh, O *most* mighty,

with thy glory and thy majesty. And in thy majesty ride prosperously because of truth and meekness *and* righteousness; and thy right hand shall teach thee terrible things. ...

Isaiah 9:7. Of the increase of *his* government and peace *there shall be* no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever. The zeal of the LORD of hosts will perform this.

Jeremiah 23:5. Behold, the days come, saith the LORD, that I will raise unto David a righteous Branch, and a King shall reign and prosper, and shall execute judgment and justice in the earth.

Micah 5:2. But thou, Bethlehem Ephratah, *though* thou be little among the thousands of Judah, *yet* out of thee shall he come forth unto me *that is* to be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth *have been* from of old, from everlasting.

Glorious.

Psalms 24:7-10. Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in. 8 Who *is* this King of glory? The LORD strong and mighty, the LORD mighty in battle. 9 Lift up your heads, O ye gates; even lift *them* up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in. 10 Who is this King of glory? The LORD of hosts, he *is* the King of glory. Selah.

1 Corinthians 2:8. Which none of the princes of this world knew: for had they known *it*, they would not have crucified the Lord of glory.

James 2:1. My brethren, have not the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, *the Lord* of glory, with respect of persons.

Supreme.

Psalms 89:27. Also I will make him *my* firstborn, higher than the kings of the earth.

Revelation 1:5. And from Jesus Christ, *who is* the faithful witness, *and* the first begotten of the dead, and the prince of the kings of the earth. Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood,

Revelation 19:16. And he hath on *his* vesture and on his thigh a name written, KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS.

Sits In The Throne Of God.

Revelation 3:21. To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with my Father in his throne.

Sits On The Throne Of David.

Isaiah 9:7. Of the increase of *his* government and peace *there shall be* no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever. The zeal of the LORD of hosts will perform this.

Ezekiel 37:24-25. And David my servant *shall be* king over them; and they all shall have one shepherd: they shall also walk in my judgments, and observe my statutes, and do them. And they shall dwell in the land that I have given unto Jacob my servant, wherein your fathers have dwelt; and they shall dwell therein, *even* they, and their children, and their children's children for ever: and my servant David *shall be* their prince for ever.

Is King Of Zion.

Psalms 2:6. Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion.

Isaiah 52:7. How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!

Zechariah 9:9. Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem: behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he *is* just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass.

Matthew 21:5. Tell ye the daughter of Sion, Behold, thy King cometh unto thee, meek, and sitting upon an ass, and a colt the foal of an ass.

John 12:12-15. On the next day much people that were come to the feast, when they heard that Jesus was coming to Jerusalem, Took branches of palm trees, and went forth to meet him, and cried, Hosanna: Blessed *is* the King of Israel that cometh in the name of the Lord. And Jesus, when he had found a young ass, sat thereon; as it is written, Fear not, daughter of Sion: behold, thy King cometh, sitting on an ass's colt.

Has A Righteous Kingdom.

Psalms 45:6. Thy throne, O God, *is* for ever and ever: the sceptre of thy kingdom *is* a right sceptre.

Hebrews 1:8-9. But unto the Son *he saith*, Thy throne, O God, *is* for ever and ever: a sceptre of righteousness *is* the sceptre of thy kingdom. Thou hast loved righteousness, and hated iniquity; therefore God, *even* thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows.

Has An Everlasting Kingdom.

Daniel 2:44. And in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed: and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, *but* it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever.

Daniel 7:14. And there was given him dominion, and glory, and a kingdom, that all people, nations, and languages, should serve him: his dominion *is* an everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away, and his kingdom *that* which shall not be destroyed.

Luke 1:33. And he shall reign over the house of Jacob for ever; and of his kingdom there shall be no end.

Has A Universal Kingdom.

Psalms 2:8. Ask of me, and I shall give *thee* the heathen *for* thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth *for* thy possession.

Psalms 72:8. He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth.

Zechariah 14:9. And the LORD shall be king over all the earth: in that day shall there be one LORD, and his name one.

Revelation 11:15. And the seventh angel sounded; and there were great voices in heaven, saying, The kingdoms of this world are become *the kingdoms* of our Lord, and of his Christ; and he shall reign for ever and ever.

His Kingdom Not Of This World.

John 18:36. Jesus answered, My kingdom is not of this world: if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews: but now is my kingdom not from hence.

Saints, The Subjects Of.

Colossians 1:13. Who hath delivered us from the power of darkness, and hath translated *us* into the kingdom of his dear Son:

Revelation 15:3. And they sing the song of Moses the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb, saying, Great and marvellous *are* thy works, Lord God Almighty; just and true *are* thy ways, thou King of saints.

Saints Receive A Kingdom From.

Luke 22:29-30. And I appoint unto you a kingdom, as my Father hath appointed unto me; That ye may eat and drink at my table in my kingdom, and sit on thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel.

ACKNOWLEDGED BY

The Wise Men From The East.

Matthew 2:2. Saying, Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him.

Nathanael.

John 1:49. Nathanael answered and saith unto him, Rabbi, thou art the Son of God; thou art the King of Israel.

His Followers.

Luke 19:38. Saying, Blessed *be* the King that cometh in the name of the Lord: peace in heaven, and glory in the highest.

John 12:13. Took branches of palm trees, and went forth to meet him, and cried, Hosanna: Blessed *is* the King of Israel that cometh in the name of the Lord.

Declared By Himself.

Matthew 25:34. Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand, Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world:

John 18:37. Pilate therefore said unto him, Art thou a king then? Jesus answered, Thou sayest that I am a king. To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth. Every one that is of the truth heareth my voice.

Written On His Cross.

John 19:19. And Pilate wrote a title, and put *it* on the cross. And the writing was, JESUS OF NAZARETH THE KING OF THE JEWS.

The Jews Shall Seek To.

Hosea 3:5. Afterward shall the children of Israel return, and seek the LORD their God, and David their king; and shall fear the LORD and his goodness in the latter days.

Saints Shall Behold.

Isaiah 33:17. Thine eyes shall see the king in his beauty: they shall behold the land that is very far off.

Revelation 22:3-4. And there shall be no more curse: but the throne of God and of the Lamb shall be in it; and his servants shall serve him: And they shall see his face; and his name *shall be* in their foreheads.

Kings Shall Do Homage To.

Psalms 72:10. The kings of Tarshish and of the isles shall bring presents: the kings of Sheba and Seba shall offer gifts.

Isaiah 49:7. Thus saith the LORD, the Redeemer of Israel, *and* his Holy One, to him whom man despiseth, to him whom the nation abhorreth, to a servant of rulers, Kings shall see and arise, princes also shall worship, because of the LORD that is faithful, *and* the Holy One of Israel, and he shall choose thee.

Shall Overcome All His Enemies.

Psalms 110:1. The LORD said unto my Lord, Sit thou at my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool.

Mark 12:36. For David himself said by the Holy Ghost, The LORD said to my Lord, Sit thou on my right hand, till I make thine enemies thy footstool.

1 Corinthians 15:25. For he must reign, till he hath put all enemies under his feet.

Revelation 17:14. These shall make war with the Lamb, and the Lamb shall overcome them: for he is Lord of lords, and King of kings: and they that are with him *are* called, and chosen, and faithful.

TYPIFIED.

Melchizedek.

Genesis 14:18. And Melchizedek king of Salem brought forth bread and wine: and he *was* the priest of the most high God.

David.

1 Samuel 16:1. And the LORD said unto Samuel, How long wilt thou mourn for Saul, seeing I have rejected him from reigning over Israel? fill thine horn with oil, and go, I will send thee to Jesse the Bethlehemite: for I have provided me a king among his sons.

1 Samuel 16:12-13. And he sent, and brought him in. Now he *was* ruddy, *and* withal of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to look to. And the LORD said, Arise, anoint him: for this *is* he. Then Samuel took the horn of oil, and anointed him in the midst of his brethren: and the Spirit of the LORD came upon David from that day forward. So Samuel rose up, and went to Ramah.

Solomon.

1 Chronicles 28:6-7. And he said unto me, Solomon thy son, he shall build my house and my courts: for I have chosen him *to be* my son, and I will be his father. Moreover I will establish his kingdom for ever, if he be constant to do my commandments and my judgments, as at this day.

THE ROCK THE CHURCH IS BUILT ON, IS JESUS CHRIST

Matthew 16:18. And I say also unto thee, That thou art Peter, and **upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.**

The Rock Is Perfect and Without Iniquity.

Deuteronomy 32:3-4. Because **I will publish the name of the LORD:** ascribe ye greatness unto our God. *He is the Rock, his work is perfect: for all his ways are judgment: a God of truth and without iniquity, just and right is he.*

Deuteronomy 32:31. For their rock *is not as our Rock*, even our enemies themselves *being* judges.

Jesus Christ Is An Immovable Rock—He Did No Sin.

1 Peter 2:22. Who did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth:

2 Corinthians 5:21. For he hath made him *to be* sin for us, **who knew no sin;** that we might be made the righteousness of God in him.

Peter Was A “Tiny Stone”—A Sinful Man.

John 1:42. And he brought him to Jesus. And when Jesus beheld him, he said, **Thou art Simon the son of Jona: thou shalt be called Cephas,** which is by interpretation, **A stone.**

Luke 5:8. When Simon Peter saw *it*, he fell down at Jesus' knees, saying, **Depart from me; for I am a sinful man, O Lord.**

Who is a Rock Save Our God?

1 Samuel 2:2. *There is none holy as the LORD: for there is none beside thee: neither is there any rock like our God.*

2 Samuel 22:32. For who *is* God, save the LORD? and who *is* a rock, save our God?

Psalms 18:31. For who *is* God save the LORD? or who *is* a rock save our God?

That Rock Was Christ.

1 Corinthians 10:4. And did all drink the same spiritual drink: for they drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them: and **that Rock was Christ.**

The foundation of the Church is Jesus Christ.

1 Corinthians 3:11. For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.

Jesus Christ Himself Being The Chief Corner Stone.

Matthew 21:42. Jesus saith unto them, Did ye never read in the scriptures, **The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner:** this is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes?

Mark 12:10. And have ye not read this scripture; **The stone which the builders rejected is become the head of the corner:**

Luke 20:17. And he beheld them, and said, What is this then that is written, **The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner?**

Acts 4:11. This is the stone which was set at nought of you builders, which is become the head of the corner.

Ephesians 2:20. And are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner *stone*;

1 Peter 2:7-9. Unto you therefore which believe *he is* precious: but unto them which be disobedient, the stone which the builders disallowed, the same is made the head of the corner, And a stone of stumbling, and a rock of offence, *even to them* which stumble at the word, being disobedient: whereunto also they were appointed. But ye *are* a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people; that ye should shew forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvellous light:

The Head Of All Principality And Power.

Colossians 2:10. And ye are complete in him, **which is the head of all principality and power:**

Thou Art Exalted As Head Above All.

1 Chronicles 29:11. Thine, O LORD, *is* the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all *that is* in the heaven and in the earth *is thine*; *thine is* the kingdom, O LORD, and **thou art exalted as head above all.**

Psalm 57:11. Be thou exalted, O God, above the heavens: *let thy glory be* above all the earth.

The King Of Heaven.

Daniel 4:37. Now I Nebuchadnezzar praise and extol and honour the King of heaven, all whose works *are* truth, and his ways judgment: and those that walk in pride he is able to abase.

Glory Through Jesus Christ.

Romans 16:27. To God only wise, *be* glory through Jesus Christ for ever. Amen.

Abraham's Promised Seed is Christ.

Galatians 3:16. Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made. He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, **And to thy seed, which is Christ.**

All Things Were Created By Him, And For Him.

Colossians 1:16-18. For by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, **whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers:** all things were created by him, and for him: And **he is before all things**, and by him all things consist. And **he is the head of the body, the church:** who is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead; **that in all things he might have the preeminence.**

Jesus Christ Is Far Above All Principality, And Power.

Ephesians 1:20-23. Which he wrought in Christ, when he raised him from the dead, and set *him* at his own right hand in the heavenly *places*, **Far above all principality, and power, and might, and dominion, and every name that is named, not only in this world, but also in that which is to come: And hath put all things under his feet, and gave him *to be* the head over all things to the church,** Which is his body, the fulness of him that filleth all in all.

Jesus Christ Is The Head of the Church.

Ephesians 4:15-16. But speaking the truth in love, may grow up into him in all things, which is **the head, *even* Christ:** From whom the whole body fitly joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual working in the measure of every part, maketh increase of the body unto the edifying of itself in love.

Ephesians 5:23. For the husband is the head of the wife, **even as Christ is the head of the church: and he is the saviour of the body.**

Colossians 1:18-19. And **he is the head of the body, the church: who is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead; that in all things he might have the preeminence.** For it pleased *the Father* that in him should all fulness dwell;

God Hath Given Him A Name Which Is Above Every Name.

Philippians 2:9-11. Wherefore **God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name: That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth; And that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord,** to the glory of God the Father.

Angels, Authorities And Powers Made Subject Unto Him.

1 Peter 3:22. Who is gone into heaven, and is on the right hand of God; angels and authorities and powers being made subject unto him.

1 Peter 5:11. To him *be* glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen.

2 Peter 3:18. But grow in grace, and *in* the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. To him *be* glory both now and for ever. Amen.

Jude 25. To the only wise God our Saviour, *be* glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen.

Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty.

Revelation 4:8-11. And the four beasts had each of them six wings about *him*; and *they were* full of eyes within: and they rest not day and night, saying, **Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty, which was, and is, and is to come.** And when those beasts **give glory and honour and thanks to him that sat on the throne, who liveth for ever and ever,** The four and twenty elders fall down before him that sat on the throne, and worship him that liveth for ever and ever, and cast their crowns before the throne, saying, **Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power: for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created.**

Worthy Is The Lamb That Was Slain To Receive Power.

Revelation 5:9-14. And they sung a new song, saying, **Thou art worthy to take the book, and to open the seals thereof: for thou wast slain, and hast redeemed us to God by thy blood** out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation; And hast made us unto our God kings and priests: and we shall reign on the earth. And I beheld, and I heard the voice of many angels round about

Only Potentate, the King of kings, and Lord of lords.

Psalms 47:2. For the LORD most high *is* terrible; *he is* a great King over all the earth.

Revelation 5:11-14. And I beheld, and I heard the voice of many angels round about the throne and the beasts and the elders: and the number of them was **ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thousands;** Saying with a loud voice, **Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honour, and glory, and blessing.** And every creature which is in heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them, heard I saying, **Blessing, and honour, and glory, and power, be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever.** And the four beasts said, Amen. And the four *and* twenty elders **fell down and worshipped him that liveth for ever and ever.**

Revelation 7:12. Saying, Amen: **Blessing, and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and honour, and power, and might, be unto our God for ever and ever. Amen.**

Revelation 19:1. And after these things I heard a great voice of much people in heaven, saying, **Alleluia; Salvation, and glory, and honour, and power, unto the Lord our God:**

Revelation 19:6. And I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings, saying, **Alleluia: for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.**

Earth.

Psalms 83:18. That *men* may know that thou, **whose name alone is JEHOVAH, art the most high over all the earth.**

Jeremiah 10:10. But **the LORD is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlasting king:** at his wrath the earth shall tremble, and the nations shall not be able to abide his indignation.

The King Eternal, Immortal, Invisible, The Only Wise God

1 Timothy 1:17. Now unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, *be honour and glory for ever and ever. Amen.*

1 Timothy 6:13-16. I give thee charge in the sight of God, who quickeneth all things, and *before* Christ Jesus, who before Pontius Pilate witnessed a good confession; That thou keep *this* commandment without spot, unrebukeable, until the appearing of **our Lord Jesus Christ**: Which in his times he shall shew, *who is* the blessed and **only Potentate, the King of kings, and Lord of lords**; **16 Who only hath immortality, dwelling in the light which no man can approach unto; whom no man hath seen, nor can see: to whom be honour and power everlasting. Amen.**

KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS.

Revelation 17:14. These shall make war with the Lamb, and **the Lamb shall overcome them: for he is Lord of lords, and King of kings**: and they that are with him *are* called, and chosen, and faithful.

Revelation 19:16. And he hath on *his* vesture and on his thigh a name written, **KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS.**

Jesus Kingdom Is Not Yet On Earth.

John 18:36. Jesus answered, **My kingdom is not of this world**: if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews: but now is my kingdom not from hence.

Matthew 6:10. **Thy kingdom come.** Thy will be done in earth, as *it is* in heaven.

Matthew 6:13. *And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil:* **For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.**

A Kingdom, Which Shall Never Be Destroyed.

Daniel 2:44-45. And IN THE DAYS OF THESE KINGS SHALL THE **GOD OF HEAVEN SET UP A KINGDOM, WHICH SHALL NEVER BE DESTROYED**: and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, *but* it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever. Forasmuch as thou sawest that the stone was cut out of the mountain without hands, and that it brake in pieces the iron, the brass, the clay, the silver, and the gold; the great God hath made known to the king what shall come to pass hereafter: and the dream *is* certain, and the interpretation thereof sure.

Daniel 4:34. And at the end of the days I Nebuchadnezzar lifted up mine eyes unto heaven, and mine understanding returned unto me, and **I blessed the most High, and I praised and honoured him that**

liveth for ever, WHOSE DOMINION IS AN EVERLASTING DOMINION, AND HIS KINGDOM IS FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION:

The Everlasting Kingdom is Given To Jesus Christ.

Daniel 7:13-14. I saw in the night visions, and, behold, *one* like the Son of man came with the clouds of heaven, and came to the Ancient of days, and they brought him near before him. AND THERE WAS GIVEN HIM DOMINION, AND GLORY, AND A KINGDOM, that all people, nations, and languages, should serve him: HIS DOMINION IS AN EVERLASTING DOMINION, WHICH SHALL NOT PASS AWAY, AND HIS KINGDOM THAT WHICH SHALL NOT BE DESTROYED.

Matthew 26:63-64. But Jesus held his peace. And the high priest answered and said unto him, I adjure thee by the living God, that thou tell us whether thou be the Christ, the Son of God. Jesus saith unto him, **Thou hast said: nevertheless I say unto you, Hereafter shall ye see the Son of man sitting on the right hand of power, and coming in the clouds of heaven.**

Ascribe Righteousness to My Maker.

Deuteronomy 32:3. Because I will publish the name of the LORD: ascribe ye greatness unto our God.

Job 36:3. I will fetch my knowledge from afar, and will ascribe righteousness to my Maker.

Psalms 68:34. Ascribe ye strength unto God: his excellency *is* over Israel, and his strength *is* in the clouds.

Their Rock Is Not As Our Rock.

Deuteronomy 32:31. For their rock *is* not as our Rock, even our enemies themselves *being* judges.

A Wise Man, Which Built His House Upon A Rock.

Matthew 7:21-29. Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven. Many will say to me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name? and in thy name have cast out devils? and in thy name done many wonderful works? And then will I profess unto them, I never knew you: depart from me, ye that work iniquity. **Therefore whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him**

unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock: And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not: **for it was founded upon a rock.** And every one that heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them not, *shall be likened unto a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand:* And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and *it fell: and great was the fall of it.* And it came to pass, when Jesus had ended these sayings, the people were astonished at his doctrine: For he taught them as *one* having authority, and not as the scribes.

Water From The Rock In Horeb (Exodus 17:5-7)

Exodus 17:5-7. And the LORD said unto Moses, Go on before the people, and take with thee of the elders of Israel; and thy rod, wherewith thou smotest the river, take in thine hand, and go. Behold, I will stand before thee there upon the rock in Horeb; **and thou shalt smite the rock, and there shall come water out of it, that the people may drink.** And Moses did so in the sight of the elders of Israel. And he called the name of the place Massah, and Meribah, because of the chiding of the children of Israel, and because they tempted the LORD, saying, Is the LORD among us, or not?

Water Flowing From The Rock (Numbers 20:7-11)

Numbers 20:7-11. And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying, Take the rod, and gather thou the assembly together, thou, and Aaron thy brother, and **speak ye unto the rock before their eyes; and it shall give forth his water,** and thou shalt bring forth to them water out of the rock: so thou shalt give the congregation and their beasts drink. And Moses took the rod from before the LORD, as he commanded him. And Moses and Aaron gathered the congregation together before the rock, and he said unto them, Hear now, ye rebels; must we fetch you water out of this rock? And Moses lifted up his hand, and with his rod he smote the rock twice: and the water came out abundantly, and the congregation drank, and their beasts *also*.

That Rock Was Christ

1 Corinthians 10:4. And did all drink the same spiritual drink: for they drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them: and **that Rock was Christ.**

Whosoever Drinketh of the Water That I Shall Give Him Shall Never Thirst

John 4:14. But whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life.

THE HEAD OF THE CHURCH, IS JESUS CHRIST

Predicted.

Psalm 118:22. The stone *which* the builders refused is become the head *stone* of the corner.

Matthew 21:42. Jesus saith unto them, *Did ye never read in the scriptures, The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner: this is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes?*

Appointed By God.

Ephesians 1:22. And hath put all *things* under his feet, and gave him *to be* the head over all *things* to the church,

Declared By Himself.

Matthew 21:42. Jesus saith unto them, *Did ye never read in the scriptures, The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner: this is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes?*

As His Mystical Body.

Ephesians 4:12. For the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ:

Ephesians 5:23. For the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the church: and he is the saviour of the body.

Has The Preeminence In All Things.

1 Corinthians 11:3. But I would have you know, that the head of every man is Christ; and the head of the woman *is* the man; and the head of Christ *is* God.

Ephesians 1:22. And hath put all *things* under his feet, and gave him *to be* the head over all *things* to the church,

Colossians 1:18. And he is the head of the body, the church: who is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead; that in all *things* he might have the preeminence.

Commissioned His Apostles.

Matthew 10:1. And when he had called unto *him* his twelve disciples, he gave them power *against* unclean spirits, to cast them out, and to heal all manner of sickness and all manner of disease.

Matthew 28:19. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost:

John 20:21. Then said Jesus to them again, Peace *be* unto you: as *my* Father hath sent me, even so send I you.

Instituted The Ordinances.

Matthew 28:19. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost:

Luke 22:19-20. And he took bread, and gave thanks, and brake *it*, and gave unto them, saying, *This is my body which is given for you: this do in remembrance of me.* Likewise also the cup after supper, saying, *This cup is the new testament in my blood, which is shed for you.*

Imparts Gifts.

Psalms 68:18. Thou hast ascended on high, thou hast led captivity captive: thou hast received gifts for men; yea, *for* the rebellious also, that the LORD God might dwell *among them.*

Ephesians 4:8. Wherefore he saith, When he ascended up on high, he led captivity captive, and gave gifts unto men.

Saints Are Complete In.

Colossians 2:10. And ye are complete in him, which is the head of all principality and power:

Perversers of the Truth Do Not Hold.

Colossians 2:18-19. Let no man beguile you of your reward in a voluntary humility and worshipping of angels, intruding into those things which he hath not seen, vainly puffed up by his fleshly mind, And not holding the Head, from which all the body by joints and bands having nourishment ministered, and knit together, increaseth with the increase of God.

THE GOOD SHEPHERD OVER THE CHURCH, IS JESUS CHRIST

As Jehovah, the Shepherd.

Isaiah 40:11. He shall feed his flock like a shepherd: he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry *them* in his bosom, *and* shall gently lead those that are with young.

Hebrews 13:20. Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant,

Foretold.

Genesis 49:24. But his bow abode in strength, and the arms of his hands were made strong by the hands of the mighty *God* of Jacob; (from thence *is* the shepherd, the stone of Israel:)

Isaiah 40:11. He shall feed his flock like a shepherd: he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry *them* in his bosom, *and* shall gently lead those that are with young.

Ezekiel 34:23. And I will set up one shepherd over them, and he shall feed them, *even* my servant David; he shall feed them, and he shall be their shepherd.

Ezekiel 37:24. And David my servant *shall be* king over them; and they all shall have one shepherd: they shall also walk in my judgments, and observe my statutes, and do them.

The chief.

1 Peter 5:4. And when the chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away.

The good.

John 10:11. I am the good shepherd: the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep.

John 10:14. I am the good shepherd, and know my *sheep*, and am known of mine.

The great.

Micah 5:4. And he shall stand and feed in the strength of the LORD, in the majesty of the name of the LORD his God; and they shall abide: for now shall he be great unto the ends of the earth.

Hebrews 13:20. Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant,

HIS SHEEP

He knows.

John 10:14. I am the good shepherd, and know my *sheep*, and am known of mine.

John 10:27. My *sheep* hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me:

He calls.

John 10:3. To him the porter openeth; and the *sheep* hear his voice: and he calleth his own *sheep* by name, and leadeth them out.

He gathers.

Isaiah 40:11. He shall feed his flock like a shepherd: he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry *them* in his bosom, *and* shall gently lead those that are with young.

John 10:16. And other *sheep* I have, which are not of this fold: *them* also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold, *and* one shepherd.

He guides.

Psalms 23:3. He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake.

John 10:3-4. To him the porter openeth; and the *sheep* hear his voice: and he calleth his own *sheep* by name, and leadeth them out. And when he putteth forth his own *sheep*, he goeth before them, and the *sheep* follow him: for they know his voice.

He feeds.

Psalms 23:1-2. The LORD *is* my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters.

He cherishes tenderly.

Isaiah 40:11. He shall feed his flock like a shepherd: he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry *them* in his bosom, *and* shall gently lead those that are with young.

He protects and preserves.

Jeremiah 31:10. Hear the word of the LORD, O ye nations, and declare *it* in the isles afar off, and say, He that scattered Israel will gather him, and keep him, as a shepherd *doth* his flock.

Ezekiel 34:10. Thus saith the Lord GOD; Behold, I *am* against the shepherds; and I will require my flock at their hand, and cause them to cease from feeding the flock; neither shall the shepherds feed themselves any more; for I will deliver my flock from their mouth, that they may not be meat for them.

Zechariah 9:16. And the LORD their God shall save them in that day as the flock of his people: for *they shall be as* the stones of a crown, lifted up as an ensign upon his land.

John 10:28. And I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any *man* pluck them out of my hand.

He laid down His life for.

Zechariah 13:7. Awake, O sword, against my shepherd, and against the man *that is* my fellow, saith the LORD of hosts: smite the shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered: and I will turn mine hand upon the little ones.

Matthew 26:31. Then saith Jesus unto them, All ye shall be offended because of me this night: for it is written, I will smite the shepherd, and the sheep of the flock shall be scattered abroad.

John 10:11. I am the good shepherd: the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep.

John 10:15. As the Father knoweth me, even so know I the Father: and I lay down my life for the sheep.

He gives eternal life to.

John 10:28. And I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any *man* pluck them out of my hand.

TYPIFIED.

David,

1 Samuel 16:11. And Samuel said unto Jesse, Are here all *thy* children? And he said, There remaineth yet the youngest, and, behold, he keepeth the sheep. And Samuel said unto Jesse, Send and fetch him: for we will not sit down till he come hither.

THE HIGH PRIEST OVER THE CHURCH, IS JESUS CHRIST

“Having an High Priest Over the House of God” Hebrews 10:21.

To Make Reconciliation For The Sins of the People.

Hebrews 2:17. Wherefore in all things it behoved him to be **made like unto *his* brethren**, that he might be a **merciful and faithful high priest** in things *pertaining* to God, **to make reconciliation for the sins of the people.**

Consider The High Priest Of Our Profession, Christ Jesus.

Hebrews 3:1. Wherefore, holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling, consider the Apostle and **High Priest of our profession, Christ Jesus;**

A Great High Priest That Is Passed Into The Heavens.

Hebrews 4:14-15. Seeing then that **we have a great high priest, that is passed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God**, let us hold fast *our* profession. For we have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but **was in all points tempted like as *we are*, yet without sin.**

Offer Both Gifts And Sacrifices For Sins.

Hebrews 5:1. For every high priest taken from among men is ordained for men in things *pertaining* to God, that he may **offer both gifts and sacrifices for sins:**

Glorified Not Himself.

Hebrews 5:5. So also **Christ glorified not himself to be made an high priest;** but he that said unto him, Thou art my Son, to day have I begotten thee.

After The Order Of Melchizedek.

Hebrews 5:10. Called of God an high priest after the order of Melchisedec.

Hebrews 6:20. Whither the forerunner is for us entered, *even* Jesus, made an high priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec.

Psalms 110:4. The LORD hath sworn, and will not repent, **Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchizedek.**

Hebrews 5:6. As he saith also in another place, **Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec.**

Hebrews 7:15. And it is yet far more evident: for that **after the similitude of Melchisedec there ariseth another priest,**

Hebrews 7:17. For he testifieth, **Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec.**

Because He Continueth Ever.

Hebrews 7:24. But this *man*, **because he continueth ever, hath an unchangeable priesthood.**

Holy, Harmless, Undefined, Separate From Sinners.

Hebrews 7:26. For **such an high priest became us, *who is* holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners, and made higher than the heavens;**

Is Consecrated For Evermore.

Hebrews 7:28 For the law maketh men high priests which have infirmity; but the word of the oath, which was since the law, maketh **the Son, who is consecrated for evermore.**

Is Set On The Right Hand of the Throne.

Hebrews 8:1. Now of the things which we have spoken *this is* the sum: **We have such an high priest, who is set on the right hand of the throne** of the Majesty in the heavens;

Ordained To Offer Gifts And Sacrifices.

Hebrews 8:3. For every high priest is ordained to offer gifts and sacrifices: wherefore *it is* of necessity that this man have somewhat also to offer.

Went, Not Without Blood.

Hebrews 9:7. But into the second *went* the high priest alone once every year, not without blood, which he offered for himself, and *for* the errors of the people:

In A Tabernacle, Not Made With Hands.

Hebrews 9:11. But Christ being come an high priest of good things to come, by a greater and **more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands, that is to say, not of this building;**

Nor Yet That He Should Offer Himself Often.

Hebrews 9:25. Nor yet that he should offer himself often, as the high priest entereth into the holy place every year with blood of others;

An High Priest Over The House Of God.

Hebrews 10:21. And *having* an high priest over the house of God;

The High Priest For Sin, Burned Without The Camp.

Hebrews 13:11. For the bodies of those beasts, whose blood is brought into the sanctuary by **the high priest for sin, are burned without the camp.**

Appointed And Called By God.

Hebrews 3:1. Wherefore, holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling, consider the Apostle and High Priest of our profession, Christ Jesus;

Hebrews 5:4-5. And no man taketh this honour unto himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron. So also Christ glorified not himself to be made an high priest; but he that said unto him, Thou art my Son, to day have I begotten thee.

Superior To Aaron And The Levitical Priests.

Hebrews 7:11. If therefore perfection were by the Levitical priesthood, (for under it the people received the law,) what further need was there that another priest should rise after the order of Melchisedec, and not be called after the order of Aaron?

Hebrews 7:16. Who is made, not after the law of a carnal commandment, but after the power of an endless life.

Hebrews 8:1-2. Now of the things which we have spoken this is the sum: We have such an high priest, who is set on the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens; A minister of the sanctuary, and of the true tabernacle, which the Lord pitched, and not man.

Hebrews 8:6. But now hath he obtained a more excellent ministry, by how much also he is the mediator of a better covenant, which was established upon better promises.

Consecrated With An Oath.

Hebrews 7:20-21. And inasmuch as not without an oath he was made priest: (For those priests were made without an oath; but this with an oath by him that said unto him, The Lord sware and will not repent, Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec:)

Has An Unchangeable Priesthood.

Hebrews 7:23-25. And they truly were many priests, because they were not suffered to continue by reason of death: But this *man*, because he continueth ever, **hath an unchangeable priesthood.** Wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them.

Hebrews 7:28. For the law maketh men high priests which have infirmity; but the word of the oath, which was since the law, maketh the Son, who **is consecrated for evermore.**

Is Of Unblemished Purity.

Hebrews 7:26. For such an high priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners, and made higher than the heavens;

Hebrews 7:28. For the law maketh men high priests which have infirmity; but the word of the oath, which was since the law, maketh the Son, who is consecrated for evermore.

Faithful.

Hebrews 3:2. Who was faithful to him that appointed him, as also Moses was faithful in all his house.

Needed No Sacrifice For Himself.

Hebrews 7:27. Who needeth not daily, as those high priests, to offer up sacrifice, first for his own sins, and then for the people's: for this he did once, when he offered up himself.

Offered Himself A Sacrifice.

Hebrews 9:14. How much more shall the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered himself without spot to God, purge your conscience from dead works to serve the living God?

Hebrews 9:26. For then must he often have suffered since the foundation of the world: but now once in the end of the world hath he appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of himself.

His Sacrifice Superior To All Others.

Hebrews 9:13-14. For if the blood of bulls and of goats, and the ashes of an heifer sprinkling the unclean, sanctifieth to the purifying of the flesh: How much more shall the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered himself without spot to God, purge your conscience from dead works to serve the living God?

Hebrews 9:23. It was therefore necessary that the patterns of things in the heavens should be purified with these; but the heavenly things themselves with better sacrifices than these.

Offered Sacrifice But Once.

Hebrews 7:27. Who needeth not daily, as those high priests, to offer up sacrifice, first for his own sins, and then for the people's: for this he did once, when he offered up himself.

Hebrews 9:25-26. Nor yet that he should offer himself often, as the high priest entereth into the holy place every year with blood of others; For then must he often have suffered since the foundation of the world: but now once in the end of the world hath he appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of himself.

Made Reconciliation.

Hebrews 2:17. Wherefore in all things it behoved him to be made like unto his brethren, that he might be a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people.

Obtained Eternal Redemption For Us.

Hebrews 9:12. Neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us.

Entered Into Heaven.

Hebrews 4:14. Seeing then that we have a great high priest, that is passed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast our profession.

Hebrews 10:12. But this man, after he had offered one sacrifice for sins for ever, sat down on the right hand of God;

To Appear In The Presence Of God For Us

Hebrews 9:24. For Christ is not entered into the holy places made with hands, which are the figures of the true; but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us:

Sympathizes With Those Who Are Tempted.

Hebrews 2:18. For in that he himself hath suffered being tempted, he is able to succour them that are tempted.

Hebrews 4:15. For we have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin.

Intercedes.

Hebrews 7:25. Wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them.

Hebrews 9:24. For Christ is not entered into the holy places made with hands, which are the figures of the true; but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us:

Blesses.

Numbers 6:23-26. Speak unto Aaron and unto his sons, saying, On this wise ye shall bless the children of Israel, saying unto them, The LORD bless thee, and keep thee: The LORD make his face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee: The LORD lift up his countenance upon thee, and give thee peace.

Acts 3:26. Unto you first God, having raised up his Son Jesus, sent him to bless you, in turning away every one of you from his iniquities.

On His Throne.

Zechariah 6:13. Even he shall build the temple of the LORD; and he shall bear the glory, and shall sit and rule upon his throne; and he shall be a priest upon his throne: and the counsel of peace shall be between them both.

Appointment Of, And Encouragement To Steadfastness.

Hebrews 4:14. Seeing then that we have a great high priest, that is passed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast our profession.

In Virtue Of His Atonement.

Ephesians 2:13-18. But now in Christ Jesus ye who sometimes were far off are made nigh by the blood of Christ. For he is our peace, who hath made both one, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition *between us*; Having abolished in his flesh the enmity, *even* the law of commandments *contained* in ordinances; for to make in himself of twain one new man, *so* making peace; And that he might reconcile both unto God in one body by the cross, having slain the enmity thereby: And came and preached peace to you which were afar off, and to them that were nigh. For through him we both have access by one Spirit unto the Father.

Hebrews 9:15. And for this cause he is the mediator of the new testament, that by means of death, for the redemption of the transgressions that were under the first testament, they which are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance.

Hebrews 12:24. And to Jesus the mediator of the new covenant, and to the blood of sprinkling, that speaketh better things than that of Abel.

The Only Mediator Between God And Man.

1 Timothy 2:5. For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus;

Of the Gospel Covenant.

Hebrews 8:6. But now hath he obtained a more excellent ministry, by how much also he is the mediator of a better covenant, which was established upon better promises.

Hebrews 12:24. And to Jesus the mediator of the new covenant, and to the blood of sprinkling, that speaketh better things than that of Abel.

TYPIFIED.

Moses,

Deuteronomy 5:5. (I stood between the LORD and you at that time, to shew you the word of the LORD: for ye were afraid by reason of the fire, and went not up into the mount;) saying,

Galatians 3:19. Wherefore then serveth the law? It was added because of transgressions, till the seed should come to whom the promise was made; and it was ordained by angels in the hand of a mediator.

Melchizedek.

Genesis 14:18-20. And Melchizedek king of Salem brought forth bread and wine: and he was the priest of the most high God. And he blessed him, and said, Blessed be Abram of the most high God, possessor of heaven and earth: And blessed be the most high God, which hath delivered thine enemies into thy hand. And he gave him tithes of all.